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INDIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES FIRM ACTION AGAINST SEDITION

As a Result of Determination That Peaceful Citizens Shall Be Protected Many Agitators Have Recently Been Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—As a direct result of the firm attitude now adopted by the Government of India many arrests have recently taken place of Extremist leaders, owners and editors of Indian newspapers advocating sedition. Among these the noted Extremist leader, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, has been arrested at Allahabad, also his son and nephew, the latter being manager of The Independent.

For some time The Independent has been carrying on violent propaganda against the Government of India and, despite numerous cautions, refused to moderate its tone. C. R. Das, president-elect of the Indian National Congress and a prominent attorney who gave up his practice in compliance with Mahatma Gandhi's program, was arrested on Saturday morning. The Government of India some days ago proclaimed various non-cooperative associations.

In its determination that peaceful citizens shall be protected, the government has caused arrests during the last few days numbering, according to various estimates, from 250 to 500. Within the last two weeks the government has brought into force "The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911"; also the "Criminal Law, Part II, Amendment Act, 1908." These laws have been put into effect in various districts where it was deemed necessary with the result that disturbing factors have been quickly brought to book.

Editors Arrested

The editor of "India" has also come under the notice of the government and has been arrested. This vigorous policy has had the effect of rousing the more moderate inhabitants to organize themselves into bodies with the object of combating the efforts of the Extremists to incite people to violence. Another editor named Lalla Lalpat Rai, who was chiefly notorious for his endeavor to stir up feeling in America during the war against British rule in India, has also been arrested.

It is significant that disturbances in the majority of cases have taken place in British India. Very little scope has been given for that kind of work in Indian provinces which are ruled by native princes. The bare facts are that Indian princes will allow the Extremists no latitude within the sphere of their influence, and any action on the part of non-cooperators or other disturbers of the peace is quickly and not infrequently summarily dealt with. Considerable criticism has been leveled at the Government of India for not adopting similar action. It is pointed out that it is traditional of British rule that the natives of India should be given every opportunity to express themselves by speech and action, provided the latter remained within reasonable bounds.

Owing to the violent action of the few which culminated in riots in Bombay, the Government of India has determined that coercive acts on the part of non-cooperators and Caliphate agitators must be stopped. Little has been heard of late regarding Mr. Gandhi, leader of the non-cooperators' movement, and the Prince of Wales' visit to Lucknow where he arrived on Friday has passed off successfully. Prearranged protest meetings and a strike planned by the non-cooperators to show Indian feeling against Great Britain came to nothing.

Caliphate Movement

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gandhi has learnt his lesson from the fatal acts of his followers in Bombay. These violent measures on the occasion of the Prince's visit it is considered did more harm to Mr. Gandhi's cause than all his previous attempts to embarrass the government of the country.

The main cause of the disturbance in India today is the question of the Caliphate. Though the All brothers' arrest has to a great extent quietened the more violent sections, there still remains an impression that Great Britain is not friendly toward the Muhammadan population. The reason for this feeling arises from the subtle propaganda regarding the Greco-Turkish conflict, and not until peace in Asia Minor is concluded will it be possible to arrest the discontent of the Muhammadan people in India.

The Afghan treaty has done much toward easing the situation, but anxiety will continue until this disturbing factor in the Near East has been removed. Over 700,000 people in India are concerned in what is called the Caliphate question, and the Government of India sees little hope for a real settlement of the country before their confidence in the British attitude can be restored.

Of course Kemalist agitators and Kemalist funds are greatly responsible for creating the feeling that Great Britain as a great Muhammadan power in refusing support to the Turks, is not true to her trust. It is of little account to the native mind that such support is also refused to the Greek forces.

Meantime the Prince's visit will do

BRITISH COAL WINS AMERICAN MARKET

Commerce Officials Point Out Competition Has Extended From a Fight to Hold Foreign Customers to Those at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six months ago concern was being expressed by coal experts and government officials because American coal was being pushed out of certain European and South American markets by the competition of cheaper British fuel. High officials of the Department of Commerce pointed out yesterday that this competition has grown to such an extent that the coal interests of the United States are having to fight not only to keep a grip on the foreign markets, but actually to maintain their control of the markets on the Atlantic seaboard.

Indications of the weakened position of this country in the coal trade of the world, it was pointed out, have become increasingly frequent since the rapid recovery of British coal production following the strike in the English mines last summer. As early as August, 1921, it was noted that American coal was being underbid in price in the northwestern European market and in the Mediterranean, Scandinavian and Baltic markets. The British, due to shipping conditions, being able to secure return cargo, were also placed in a position of advantage in one of the most promising American markets for export trade, South America.

It appears now, in the opinion of Commerce Department officials, that American dealers may lose a considerable part of trade along the Atlantic seaboard unless they are enabled to lower their prices to meet British competition, having lost a great number of their foreign markets, chiefly in the Boston and New York markets. Ships which formerly sought American coal are now doing their bunkering elsewhere. It has recently been noted that British interests are outbidding American dealers in the West Indies. In short they are faced by a serious prospect, that of being pushed out of domestic as well as foreign markets.

The reason, according to officials, is that American coal production is still on a war basis as to costs of mining and transportation, while English mines are practically back to a 1913 basis.

LARGE TRACTS OF OIL LANDS SOLD IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California—Large purchases of oil lands and leases on other extensive tracts are reported by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Mexican national government in the last issue of the "Diario Oficial." Three states are involved in these purchases and leases, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and much of the territory is in unproven sections of the oil belt, which is commonly supposed to extend from an inland point on the Rio Grande, in the north of Mexico, to the peninsula of Yucatan, in the extreme southeastern portion of that Republic.

According to this report, the Corona Company has bought 198,000 acres just east of Monterey, in the State of Nuevo Leon. This is the farthest inland of all the land on which drilling for oil is now proceeding in Mexico. The International, Huasteca, and Transcontinental companies jointly have purchased 128,000 acres in the State of Tamaulipas, 9000 in the State of Hidalgo, and 4000 in Nuevo Leon.

The Texas Oil Company has purchased 228,000 acres in unproven territory in the State of Nuevo Leon. The International and the Oriental companies have taken leases on 205,000 acres in the Chinapac, Zacualanga, and Jofita districts in the State of Hidalgo. Permission to drill 54 wells was asked and obtained by 32 companies during November.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS OPPOSE PENDING BILLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Alfred E. Thom, counsel for the National Association of Railway Executives, appeared yesterday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in opposition to pending legislation designed to repeal provisions of the Transportation Act, which are said to curtail rate-making authority of state commissions.

The proposed legislation, Mr. Willard said, would lead to absolute failure of the Transportation Act, which he commended as important constructive legislation which has not yet been given a fair trial.

Mr. Willard said the only alternative to the Transportation Act was government ownership. The pending bill, he added, would prevent the railroads from securing sufficient funds to provide facilities of transportation demanded by the public.

EXTENSION WORK FREEDOM PLANNED

Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture Tells of Federal Efforts in Aid of the Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office AMHERST, Massachusetts—Greater administrative freedom for extension work in each state is expected to result from the reorganization now taking place in the United States Department of Agriculture, said C. W. Pugsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the annual conference of county agents and extension workers at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The reorganization is a step for a unified community program in extension work, he said. It will do away with the division along the line of age and sex and make it possible for a development of extension work in each state according to the method most needed there. The old organization of the Department of Agriculture so far as it concerns state and national extension work has hindered this united program for agricultural improvement, he continued. The reorganization does not mean that any change will be necessary in the state systems of extension teaching but merely means that each state may have greater freedom in assisting communities for better farm life.

Extension Idea Traced

Mr. Pugsley traced the history of the extension idea in agricultural teaching from the early instruction at fair meetings through the era of agricultural trains and institutes when, as he put it, "the agricultural speakers got into town on one train, gave a blunderbuss talk and got out of town on the next train, before anyone could ask them any questions." Then came the movable school which brought specialized instruction to the community. "But the specialists only stayed a week and then left never to return. The United States Department of Agriculture finally developed a system of permanent county agents, and it was the original intent of the department to place a specialist in each county who could take care of every possible problem in agriculture.

"It soon became apparent that the county agent could not be a specialist on all subjects and the need for a central force of specialists at the agricultural college to be on call in the counties has been filled.

"The new office of extension work will have three divisions, first a project division where economists will gather the facts of the international situation in agriculture and illuminate these facts to provide intelligent guidance in the formation of extension programs. Such an office is needed so that the stimulus inevitably given to agricultural production by extension work may be based on the economic needs of the world. For instance, we need some office to tell extension directors that next year's corn crop can be 20 per cent perhaps less than this year's and meet all world needs. Both the corn growers and the rest of us will profit by the use of the land and labor so saved for other production. This office, too, will advise as to the proper division of funds between work for farmers, for home makers and for boys and girls in each community. The department believes that all members of the family must be working for a better farm life in order to bring it about.

Results of Research Work

"The second division is concerned with the \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year the department spends on research work. It will be the duty of this office to make the results of that research of the greatest use in extension work.

"The third division is one of organization, composed of specialists to assist state extension workers in organizing their field work." Among the important projects accepted to guide the extension teaching of the year were farm management surveys; soil fertility demonstrations; an orchard development program to include better orchard management and improvement of nursery stock; the development of fruit manufactures; and the construction of more fruit storage facilities.

To promote better farm management, farm tours to successful farms will be held, and good farmers will be urged to keep production records of both crops and dairying which will be summarized and placed at the disposal of the county agents for study to determine the factors influencing farm profits. Each county agent agreed to accept a project to devote one week to a survey of the typical farming area in this county, the records gathered to be summarized by the Agricultural College.

NEW GREEK PATRIARCH OPPOSED

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Greek Government announces its intention not to recognize the Most Reverend Meletios Metaxakis, the newly-elected Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church in Constantinople, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens. It also announces the breaking off of relations with the patriarchate in the belief that the patriarchs of Jerusalem, Alexandria and Antioch and the metropolitans in the newly annexed territory will do likewise.

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—A copy of the Franco-Turkish agreement on Cilicia was published here tonight. The usual formalities as to the state of war ceasing, release of prisoners of war, withdrawal of troops and the granting of complete amnesty are set forth in the preliminary articles of the agreement, also a special administrative régime for the district of Alexandretta and fixing of the frontier line.

By article 10 the government of Turkey agrees to the transfer of the Bagdad railway between Basant and Nisibin as well as of the several branches constructed in the vilayet of Adana, to a French group nominated by the French Government. A mixed commission, according to another article, was to be constituted with a view to concluding a customs convention between Turkey and Syria; while Aleppo was authorized to obtain a water supply from the Euphrates in Turkish territory.

FRANCE SOUNDING BELGIAN OPINION

Mr. Loucheur Consults With Belgium's Minister of Finance—Views Expected to Agree on the January Payments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—While René Viviani in a telegram to Aristide Briand confirms the statement that he will leave Washington on Wednesday next, there is much kite-flying respecting the new conference at Washington. The suggestion is received in France with considerable reserve. If the proposal really comes from the American Government there is little doubt that France will accept once more to participate in an international meeting so far off, but it is nevertheless pointed out that Mr. Briand has only just returned after a prolonged absence and has duties at home which he should now perform. There is skepticism about the reality of such a gathering. It is represented that this hint of a conference is inspired by Mr. Lloyd George who now has his hands free of Irish affairs, and is ambitious of settling even greater problems in obtaining the influence of America for the forwarding of his views.

The Washington Conference on the Pacific question has been so successful that it is felt in some quarters that the great economic problems of the world, reparations, fluctuations of the rate of exchange, excessive fiduciary circulation, inter-allied debts, unemployment and even the enigma of Russia might well be considered in a world congress. When Mr. Briand goes to London for conversations with Mr. Lloyd George, it is not improbable that something will be said concerning the possibility of convening, either in Europe or in America, such a congress, to which, it is believed, the Washington Government would not be unfavorable. But it is not thought possible that Mr. Briand will accept the suggestion of leaving at once.

British diplomacy, rightly or wrongly, is extremely anxious to settle once for all the problems which are of vital importance, and their settlement is becoming increasingly difficult without the cooperation of America. At least it is held to be desirable that they should take place under the auspices of America, who assuredly has direct interest in whatever may be decided.

But France, as already asserted by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, could not allow her claims to be reduced under some sort of moral coercion, and it is inevitable that this proposal should either not be taken seriously or should be regarded with suspicion. In fact caution will be shown by Mr. Briand in the London conversations.

There is a wish to preserve the entente and to find some common policy, but a common policy cannot be found if France is asked to forgo her rightful claims on Germany. This feeling dominates all others. Fresh concessions would have serious consequences, and if England chooses to forgo her own demands on Germany, France asks that her share of the indemnity shall be respected as a special and prior payment which has become necessary.

Belgium in these negotiations is largely on the side of France. Louis Loucheur is today engaged in conversations with Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Minister of Finance at Brussels, and Belgian support will almost certainly be accorded France since an immediate moratorium would suppress the January payments, which by virtue of the recognized priority should go to Belgium.

Where the attitude of Belgium is more doubtful is of the Wiesbaden accord, which, unless precautions are taken, might divert to France payments due to the rest of the Allies. The need of an exchange of views is therefore clear, and the Loucheur-Theunis conversations will partly determine the issue of the Briand-Lloyd George conversations next week.

ULSTER OPPOSES IRISH AGREEMENT

Sir James Craig Declares the People Feel Chiefly About the Question of Finance and Proposed Boundary Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—Speaking in the Northern Parliament this afternoon, Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, accused Mr. Lloyd George of breach of faith in connection with the Irish treaty. He stated that Ulster was not included in the treaty. They were not invited to sign. In conformity with Ulster's attitude throughout they refused to interfere with any attempt to determine a settlement between Sinn Féin and the British Government, but they reserved to themselves the right to go into the conference with the British Prime Minister where Ulster's rights and privileges became affected.

Mr. Lloyd George had given him a statement which he had read a short while ago that Ulster's rights and privileges would be neither sacrificed nor prejudiced. He accused Mr. Lloyd George of a breach of the pledge.

Sir James advised his hearers, however strongly they might feel on the subject, to take no action which would not be constitutional, and recommended them to leave their interests at present in the hands of their representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Ulster, he said, felt principally on two points—finance and the proposed boundary commission. He did not want to anticipate the arguments that would be used in the Imperial House of Commons upon these heads.

Sir James recommended the Ulster people to maintain their dignified attitude of calm and courage and hopeful optimism, because they had triumphed in the past over many great difficulties. He asked them to trust their leaders.

On Sir James' arrival this morning he met the members of the North Ireland Cabinet at his Belfast residence. Afterward he presided at an adjourned party meeting of the Ulster Unionists held at the old Town Hall. The meeting lasted two hours, and the official statement issued at the close merely announced that Sir James Craig made a detailed statement on the situation.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Lloyd George has made no concessions to Ulster on finance or boundary questions. The general impression is that his attitude amounts to this: "There are the terms. You can take them or leave them."

Ireland's Honor Not Involved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Eamon de Valera issued the following statement here today: "I have been asked whether the honor of Ireland is not involved in the ratification of the agreement arrived at. The honor of Ireland is not involved. The plenipotentiaries were sent on the distinct understanding that any agreement they made was subject to ratification by Dail Eireann and by the country, and could be rejected by Dail Eireann if it did not commend itself to the Dail, or by the country if it did not commend itself to the country."

"The Parliament of Britain and the people of Britain will on their side similarly consider the agreement solely on its merits. If the British Parliament desires, it can reject it; so can the British people. Ratification is then no mere empty formality. The United States refused to ratify a treaty signed even by the President. The honor of the nation is not involved, unless and until the treaty is ratified."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Eamon de Valera had conversations with Arthur Griffith, E. J. Duggan, Alderman Cosgrave and E. C. Barton at the Mansion House here today.

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YAP AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE—EVE OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT ON NAVAL RATIO

Pacific Isle to Be Governed From Tokyo With Two Countries Guaranteed Equal Cable Privileges and Americans' Right to a Radio Station Suspended While Japanese Give Satisfactory Service—Senate in Lively Debate

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of its tranquillity to the good faith of the nations responsible for it."—Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts.

"In the name of the Government of the French Republic, whose authority I am borrowing now, and who speaks through my voice, I am glad to bring here, in its full amplitude, without any reticence or any reservations, our full adherence to the pact that has just been read."—René Viviani.

"I want to seize this opportunity to state that I feel that in my country, Holland, this treaty will be received with great sympathy."—H. A. van Karnebeek, delegate from Holland.

"Any measure aiming to the creation of guarantees for the safeguarding of peace in the world cannot but meet with our fullest consent."—Senator Schanzer, delegate from Italy.

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WASHINGTON, Monday Night—

After the field day of Saturday the delegates have retired to their committee rooms, and the next phase of the proceedings is there being hammered out. The points of immediate interest are the naval ratio and Shantung, and after these the question of fortifications in the Pacific. It is in such circumstances that the Japanese passion for keeping half a dozen different issues going at the same time is seen most clearly. The Westerner could settle the question of the naval ratio on its merits. Not so the Japanese. He sees the reaction of the settlement in a thousand microscopic ways, and finds an entanglement with another decision where to the Western mind none exists. Take, as an example, the naval ratio. To the Western mind if the ratio of limitation is maintained on the present averages no power can be any worse off than it is today. Therefore it is difficult to see what this has to do with the question of the Pacific defenses, which question will have eventually to be settled on a basis of equality for all. None the less, the Japanese mind can find a point of entanglement.

As a matter of fact the point at which an argument could be raised on the subject would be of the ability of the nations, in the immediate future, to undertake building programs in competition. But this competition is purely a question of finance. It has no limitation whatever save the power of the purse. Reduced to this Japan has no hope whatever of outstripping either Great Britain or the United States and there are no other powers in the competition. Therefore, from the Western point of view, it matters not one atom in fixing the naval ratio what may be decided with regard to fortifications in the Pacific. If, as just at the moment is conceived probable, the determination is taken to extend the naval holiday to the building of fortifications, the status quo will be preserved as in the building of capital ships. But even if the nations agreed to go on building fortifications, each at their good pleasure, what reaction could that possibly have on the building of fleets, if the naval holiday is to take place; whilst, on the other hand, if the fortifications are to remain stationary why should that affect the naval holiday or the naval ratio?

Even more distinct is the question of Shantung. The question of Shantung has now resolved itself, as was pointed out in this service a few days ago, into a matter of principle.

There was considerable talk in the Senate, some of it behind closed doors, to the effect that the Yap incident pointed the way to the necessity for a stronger navy in the Pacific.

With a peaceful settlement of the Yap question, the approaching agreement on the naval situation and the gradual working together of the influences that tend to remove causes of irritation in the Far East, the spokesman for the American delegation yesterday again indicated that real progress is being made at the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Mr. Hughes' Announcement

The announcement made by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, yesterday, was as follows:

"The United States and Japan have reached an agreement with respect to the Island of Yap and the other mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The negotiations have been in progress since last June and the terms of settlement were almost entirely agreed upon before the meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The last steps in the negotiations now have been taken. The points of the agreement are as follows:

"1. It is agreed that the United States shall have free access to the Island of Yap on the footing of entire equality with Japan or any other na-

ago, into a matter of compensation. The Japanese are steadily becoming more amenable to the Chinese view of this subject. They realize that the claim to perpetual rights in the railways and mines of the German concessions is a discredited one and that the Chinese offer of liberal compensation for expenditures actually made in the development of the concessions is all they are morally entitled to. To claim more than this would be approaching too dangerously close to the methods of the mailed fist to be good diplomacy, and there appears, therefore to be every chance of the matter being worked out on the basis of the Chinese proposal. If Japan should evacuate Shantung through such an agreement, and France and Great Britain should evacuate the concessions made to them as a consequence of the Shantung concession, something would really have been done toward freeing China. There will remain, of course, the much older concession of Hong Kong and the much more dangerous concessions in Manchuria. But if a beginning is made within the Great Wall, an extension may be made out later on. As a matter of fact, the original Manchurian concession expires in 1925, and the validity of the ninety-nine year extension is seriously in dispute, and presents a question which will have to be faced separately.

Yap Agreement Reached

Negotiations Began Last June Result in Complete Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Negotiations which have been under way since the United States and Japan since last June have finally resulted in a mutual agreement regarding Yap and other mandated islands of the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator. The terms of this agreement were made public by the Secretary of State yesterday, with the explanation that the rights of the United States in regard to these islands were now fully protected.

In this case, as in others now being dealt with, the rights of the powers signatory to the Versailles Treaty were specifically defined, but the protection thus secured to them did not run to the United States and it was therefore necessary to enter upon a special treaty in order that the United States might have her full share of cable privileges and that no discrimination might lie against the United States.

Japan Granted Mandate

By the agreement reached yesterday the controversy between the United States and Japan, which at one time threatened to reach dimensions out of all proportion to the size of the island, becomes extinct. The trouble arose over the action of the Supreme Council in May, 1919, giving Japan a mandate over Yap. Mr. Wilson claimed to have made specific reservations concerning Yap, but aside from that, Mr. Hughes contended that the United States had never vested the Supreme Council or the League of Nations with authority to bind the United States and that the right accruing to the United States through its participation in the war could not be ceded to Japan or to any other power except by treaty, and that no such treaty had been made.

There was considerable talk in the Senate, some of it behind closed doors, to the effect that the Yap incident pointed the way to the necessity for a stronger navy in the Pacific.

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"1. It is agreed that the United States shall have free access to the Island of Yap on the footing of entire equality with Japan or any other na-

tion, in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

"2. It is also agreed that the United States and its nationals are to be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to radiotelegraphic service as with regard to cables. It is provided that so long as the Japanese Government shall maintain on the island of Yap an adequate radiotelegraphic station, cooperating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships and shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radiotelegraphic stations at Yap by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

Cable Rights Granted

"3. It is further agreed that the United States shall enjoy in the Island of Yap the following rights, privileges and exemptions in relation to electrical communications:

"(a) Rights of residence without restriction; and rights of acquisition and enjoyment of undisturbed possession, upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences, offices, works and appurtenances.

"(b) No permit or license to be required for the enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges.

"(c) Each country to be free to operate both ends of its cables either directly or through its nationals, including corporations or associations.

"(d) No cable censorship or supervision of operation or messages.

"(e) Free entry and exit for persons and property.

"(f) No taxes, port, harbor or landing charges, or exactions, either with respect to operation of cables or to property, persons or vessels.

"(g) No discriminatory police regulations.

"4. Japan agrees that it will use its power of expropriation to secure to the United States needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island, if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained. It is understood that the location and area of land to be so expropriated shall be arranged each time between the two governments, according to the requirements of each case. American property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island are to be exempt from the process of expropriation.

Japan to Govern Island

"5. The United States consents to the administration by Japan of the mandated island in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator subject to the above provisions with respect to the island of Yap, and also subject to the following conditions:

"(a) The United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan set forth in the mandate, particularly those as follows:

"ARTICLE 3
"The mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labor is permitted, except for essential public work and services, and then only for adequate remuneration.

"The mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the convention relating to the control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10, 1919, or in any convention amending same.

"The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited.

"ARTICLE 4
"The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defense of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

"(b) With respect to missionaries, it is agreed that Japan shall insure complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, which are consonant with public order and morality, and that missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan shall, however, have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

"(c) Japan agrees that vested American property rights will be maintained and respected.

"(d) It is agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force shall apply to the mandated islands.

"(e) It is agreed that any modifications in the mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and, further, that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate.

"A formal convention embodying these provisions will be drawn up for signature and will be subject to ratification by the Senate.

Naval Agreement Near

British to Make Open Appeal for Submarine Limitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While no official announcement of the acceptance of the 5-5-3 naval ratio by the Government of Japan had been forthcoming last night, the impression generally prevailed here that Tokyo has as good as accepted the basic plan for naval limitation laid down by the American Government.

Admiral Baron Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, did not see the members of the press on Saturday night and it was indicated he was engaged in business of importance. From

other sources the intimation came that Tokyo had decided to accept the American ratio and the expectation is that an official confirmation will be shortly issued.

Baron Kato had a conference yesterday with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and A. J. Balfour, the head of the British delegation. It is the belief that discussion of the "big three," as they are coming to be called, in conference, related to the naval ratio was the result of instructions of some kind from Tokyo. Another conference between the chiefs of the three delegations is scheduled for today. If Japan has actually accepted the ratio as is now thought to be the case, it is probable that a full announcement will be made in a plenary session which would be called immediately to ratify the adherence of all three governments to the American proposal.

The impetus given to the Conference by the plenary session on Saturday was felt in the quicker movement of the machinery yesterday. Besides the indication that the 5-5-3 question would be out of the way in a few days and accord on the matter established, there were two other developments of great importance in connection with the naval questions.

Sub-Committee Reduction

First, it was officially announced that a new sub-committee had been appointed to take up naval matters relating to reduction, but subsidiary to the capital ship ratio, of the three major naval powers.

Second, it was definitely stated on behalf of the British delegation that it would bring the question of the submarine into plenary session of the Conference and would make a vigorous drive for the acceptance of the British viewpoint that the submarine should be completely abolished as an instrument of defensive or offensive warfare.

With regard to the first of these developments, namely, the appointment of a new sub-committee to take up the subsidiary naval questions, it was the belief that it would not have been announced at this time if the Conference chiefs did not have assurance that the main issue as to naval ratio was about to be successfully disposed of.

The sub-committee will deal with two distinct questions, first, the reduction to be carried out as to auxiliary craft, and second, the limitation of the French and Italian navies. It brings up for the first time as an issue in the Conference the question as to whether or not France and Italy are prepared to accept the ratio fixed by the three major powers as to the unit of reduction and undertake to keep their naval armaments at a figure which is in relative proportion to this fixed unit.

Hughes Plan for All

It is officially stated that Great Britain is firmly determined to insist on the acceptance of the Hughes' plan of limitation as applicable to all navies and that any disposition on the part of lesser naval powers to increase their tonnage will be vigorously contested. The official speaking on behalf of the British delegation declared, in fact, that British acceptance of the American plan, while wholeheartedly endorsed, must in the nature of things be provisional and predicated on the all round application of the plan.

The sub-committee appointed yesterday will be composed of the delegates of the powers, one expert from each delegation and one civilian member who may not necessarily be a delegate. Besides taking up the French and Italian navies and the limitation and ratio of auxiliary craft, the sub-committee will consider the matter of replacement with particular reference to the advisability of a complete naval holiday, as compared with a limited output of tonnage by giving vessels a fictitious life, in order to maintain a limited number of yards in operating condition.

Open Discussion of Submarine

Great Britain is not willing that the submarine matter should be left to experts working in sub-committees. A. J. Balfour, the head of the British delegation, regards it as a matter of policy and believes that the larger questions of policy involved supercede all matters of technical detail, such as those a sub-committee would be competent to pass on. Lord Lee of Fareham, the first lord of the British Admiralty, and a member of the delegation, takes the same position as does Mr. Balfour.

Lord Lee intimated yesterday that he regarded the submarine question as one that should be passed on by the Conference, that is, that the question of limitation or abolishment should be approached first in the Conference itself as a matter of large policy and that an approach to it through a sub-committee would not be his idea of the right approach.

It is strongly intimated that it is the firm intention of the British delegation to make a drive for the abolition of the submarine in plenary session of the Conference. If anything, the British determination to outlaw the submarine for all time has increased rather than diminished since the powers convened in Washington. The argument that it may become the defense of the weak, which some of the smaller powers has put forward, has not, it may be stated, affected this determination.

Appeal to Public Sentiment

The drive will start for complete abolition of all forms of submarines. If this is contested, Great Britain will move for limitation as to numbers and tonnage. Either through Mr. Balfour or through Lord Lee, Great Britain will present her case to the world in open session and the belief is strong that public sentiment in general is in sympathy with the British standpoint. They will go to bat 100 per cent strong on the fundamental involved, it is officially declared.

With regard to the argument that the submarine is the defense of the weak, the British delegates will point out that if the late war has proved anything regarding naval craft it

showed that the submarine had little or no success against warships. British war vessels were at all times able to operate in the submarine zones of the enemy, off Holland and elsewhere with comparative immunity. It is true that two capital ships were sunk in the Dardanelles, but they were vessels at anchor with no power of movement and therefore destitute of their main defense.

Of course, Great Britain has a particular interest in the submarine for the reason that it almost brought disaster to British shipping through the sinking of merchant vessels on the ocean highways. The delegates, in putting their case for its abolition, will stress the point that practically the only results achieved by the submarine either as offensive or defensive agencies of war were against merchant vessels. Furthermore, they contend that its lawful use cannot be separated from its capabilities of abuse.

"It all depends on the heart within it; it can be used according to the laws of war, or it can sink the Lusitania," one British delegate put it, and it is this aspect which will be stressed when the matter comes directly before the Conference.

Siberia Eliminated

Conference Will Also Pass Over Discussions on Saghalien Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Large parts of continental Asia, bordering on the Pacific, it is now clearly indicated, will not come in for discussion or consideration in the conference. It is definitely understood that the storm center of Siberia is to be absolutely excluded on account of the fact that Russia is not in a position to take part in the deliberations.

This means that whatever agreements are arrived at will not touch on the status of Japan in Siberia or pass in any way on whatever political or economic claims she has made in those regions since the breakdown of the Russian Government. Masanao Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, definitely indicated last night that Siberia would not be touched or covered in the Conference agenda.

The same, he stated, applies to the northern half of Saghalien Island, occupied some time ago by Japan on the ground that Soviet adherents had committed outrages against Japanese nationals; it was stated at the time that the step was a protective measure and that the occupation was by way of assurance for Japan.

While the status of Siberia and the northern half of Saghalien Island is not touched in the Conference agenda, it is the view of the Japanese delegation that the four-power treaty about to be signed confirms Japan in the possession of the lower half of Saghalien Island, which is part of the Province of Nikolayevsk.

Japan has apparently succeeded in excluding such territory as Siberia and Northern Saghalien from the Conference on the ground that Russian interests are involved, but the Tokyo Government is at the same time making terms with the Far Eastern Republic relative to the region surrounding Vladivostok. Evidently the Japanese Government, then, considers the Far Eastern Republic in legal control of portions of the old Russian Empire and competent to make agreements with regard to Russian territory in which Japan has an interest.

On the face of the situation it looks strongly as if Japan is making deals affecting Russia while at the same time Siberia and Northern Saghalien Island is kept out of the Conference discussion on the ground that matters affecting Russia must lie dormant pending the day of her recovery and reconstruction. A question which may well be asked is what becomes then of the agreements made with the Far Eastern Republic? Mr. Hanihara did not say.

Senate Debates Treaty

Total Disarmament, Mr. Borah Says, Or He Will Fight Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Solemn warning that Article 2 of the four-power treaty would "assemble the greatest naval and land armaments of which the world ever dreamed" unless the conference in Washington agreed to a program of absolute disarmament was given by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, during debate in the Senate yesterday.

"Unless there is a real disarmament this treaty must necessarily be a military alliance and nothing else," Senator Borah declared in expressing his determination to oppose it if the Conference refuses to banish submarines, aircraft and poison gas as the weapons for future wars.

"To leave the submarine out of the program," said Senator Borah, "is to cast doubt, fear and suspicion in the very heart of the government for disarmament."

Senator Borah's denunciation of Article 2 of the proposed pact as imposing a "moral obligation" upon the United States stronger than any "legal obligation" to stand by its three allies in the event of aggression, engaged the Senate in a heated debate on the proposal that this country should join with Great Britain, Japan and France to maintain the security of the Pacific.

Moral Obligation Seen

At the same time Senator Borah drew a sharp comparison between the four-power treaty and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"We are asked to sign a treaty with the same principle embodied in it and which excludes China from participation," he said. "In other words, this is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with an amendment thereto," said Senator Borah, intimating that it meant practically the "pollution of China."

Debate served to indicate the attitude of old line Democrats, who joined with Senator Borah in drawing a sharp

parallel between Article 2 of the proposed pact and Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenant.

In the opinion of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, a strong Wilson supporter, Article 2 "does involve a moral obligation, forceful and binding. In both the cases of the League of Nations and the four-power treaty," said Senator Robinson, "the legal obligation is the same. It cannot possibly mean that the phrase 'To meet the exigencies of the particular situation' in event of war or aggression, can be any other than to meet it by force, of course."

Senator Borah contended that Article 2 does not provide against anything "except aggression."

"It doesn't compel us to act with other nations," he said, "but it does obligate us to enter into a discussion. There is nothing in it to prevent the American representative from voting for war and we would then be under a moral obligation to stand by him."

Drastic Reduction Wanted

Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, one of the original "irreconcilable" opponents of the League of Nations, reminded Senator Borah that in Congress alone is vested the constitutional right to declare war.

"True," replied Mr. Borah, "but the moral obligation is still there."

"If our representative agrees to military action and Congress refuses to stand by him we would become the laughing stock of the world," interposed James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, out-and-out opponent of the pact.

The article in dispute contained anything in it that bound the United States to declare war or in any way obligated this country was denied by Senator Poindexter.

"Then the best thing we can say of it is 'that it doesn't do anything,'" interposed Senator Reed. "Why have the treaty at all?"

Senator Borah thought that no matter what the object was in going into the alliance, "if we are armed to the teeth, it will be a league or an alliance for war."

The Idaho Senator stated at the outset that when the treaty is presented to the Senate for ratification his attitude will be determined largely "by what the Conference does with disarmament and the rights of China."

Senator Borah began by criticizing sharply the proposal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, for scrapping ships as not going far enough to prevent war. "Up to this time the Conference has not dealt with the weapons with which the next war will be fought," he pointed out. Citing the report of Admiral Sims that the "battleship is no longer the backbone of the navy," Senator Borah said it would be very discouraging if the treaty concerning disarmament should include nothing more than the present program.

Submarine Attacked

The submarine must be "banished from the seas," if real disarmament is to result from the Conference, Senator Borah warned. "It is a barbarous, inhuman and murderous weapon of the sea, a means of assassination and not of civilized warfare at all," he declared.

Unless great nations like the United States have faith in disarmament, he contended, it might be just as well to abandon the Conference, if it is determined to keep the submarine and the airplane as weapons. "If we do not, this program proposed is but camouflage," Senator Borah protested. "I trust that when this treaty goes to the Senate it will have included in it a prohibition against the use of submarines and a further prohibition against their manufacture."

Senator Borah ridiculed the idea of small nations having security under the proposed scrapping of capital ships in view of the ability of big powers to build other weapons of warfare. This attitude on the part of the big powers not to abandon the submarine, he said, indicates that "they are not yet willing to rest their faith in disarmament to the extent of embarrassing themselves in the event of an emergency."

Unless the submarine is prohibited by the Conference, he solemnly declared that the power of the old Spanish Armada would be as nothing compared with the power of the signatory members of the four-power treaty in the Pacific Ocean.

Consortium Inquiry Proposed

Senator Borah Asks as to Alleged Influence of German-Owned Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A sweeping investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to determine finally and definitely the relations of American financial interests with the so-called Chinese consortium, is called for in a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Senator Borah will be guided largely in any attempt to force a hearing on the entire question of Chinese finances, he stated last night, by what the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Discussion of Far Eastern Affairs does with regard to China.

His resolution, which was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, instructs that committee:

"First, to investigate as speedily as possible the entire question of loans made, or proposed to be made, to the Chinese Government by citizens, financial associations, or organizations, or banks of this country; and to include in such investigation to what extent the matter of German bonds issued by the Chinese Government and held by the German people prior to the war, has entered into, or become a part of such transaction."

"Second, to investigate as speedily as possible all facts and circum-

stances touching or relating to the so-called Chinese consortium."

The reason given by Senator Borah for introducing his resolution at this time is to get at the bottom of charges that American banking interests connected with the negotiations for the Chinese consortium had obtained, at a low figure, possession of Chinese bonds held by Germany, and were trying to compel China to liquidate them at their full value.

"If these charges are found to be true," said Senator Borah, "the facts should be reported fully to the Senate. If they are without foundation, then the investigation of the committee will serve to vindicate the banking interests involved." There is no disposition on Senator Borah's part to press the question at this time, or, unless, in his judgment, China has not received a fair deal at the hands of the international Conference.

Postal Treaty Adopted

Resolution as Passed Is Political Victory for Chinese Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another step has been taken in freeing China from the impositions placed upon her sovereignty and integrity by foreign powers in the adoption of the resolution on the withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, to take effect not later than January 1, 1923.

This is not only a political victory for China, one securing revenues for herself that have been collected by others, but its moral effect is more important since it will enable the Chinese Government to place a check on the importation of drugs and narcotics into the country.

The resolution, which was adopted at the session of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, yesterday, was as follows:

"Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

"(1) The four powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

"(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;

"(b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned.

"(2) To enable China and the powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than January 1, 1923.

Examination Encouraged

"Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view of ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China."

The Japanese Government, which has the largest number of post offices in China and which through its delegates expressed an unwillingness to withdraw when the subject was before the committee last week, agreed to support the draft resolution yesterday, but Mr. Hanihara presented a letter, read by Mr. Lodge, setting forth the Japanese position as follows:

"With regard to the proposed abolition of foreign postal agencies, I am happy to inform you that my government have no objection to the initiation of the arrangement as from the date in the draft resolution, that is, not later than January 1, 1923.

"In announcing this agreement of my government, I am instructed to state before the committee their desire concerning the maintenance of efficient Chinese postal service substantially to the following effect:

Japan to Cooperate

"Taking into account the fact that the proposed change in the postal régime in China cannot fall practically to affect the Japanese to a much greater extent than any other national, the Japanese Government wish to place on record their desire that a suitable number of experienced Japanese postal officers be engaged by China in the interest of the efficiency of the Chinese postal administration. The reasonableness of this desire will readily be appreciated when it is considered that the powers concerned have recognized the need of effective assistance in the Chinese postal administration and that no less than 70 British subjects and 20 Frenchmen are in that service, while only two Japanese experts are employed in it."

On behalf of China, Mr. Sze promised:

"China has at all times handled with efficiency all foreign mail. She appreciates that, with the withdrawal of foreign post offices from her soil, the amount of foreign mail to be handled by her own postal system will be increased. This increase she undertakes to handle with the same efficiency by making such additions to the personnel and equipment of her postal service as will be required. As soon as the Siberian route is reopened for the transportation of foreign mail matter between Asia and Europe steps will be taken to make arrangements for the shipment of such mail matter as was formerly transported by this route. As regards actual railway transportation of such mail China will hold herself responsible for uninterrupted service on those railways or sections of railways within her jurisdiction which are under her own control and operation."

AMERICA'S PART IN SHAPING AFFAIRS

Lord Charnwood Points to Significance of America, as Nation Outside League, Taking Initiative in Arms Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—One wonders whether it is realized on the western side of the Atlantic how greatly people in the British Isles are exercised over the question of the relations of the United States to Great Britain in particular and the world generally. Whenever this subject is under discussion in Britain the keenest interest is shown, and all references to the desirability of international cooperation are enthusiastically applauded. The announcement that Lord Charnwood would lecture on "The United States and the British Empire in Relation to the League of Nations" brought together an eager audience that crowded the City Temple, a building holding nearly 3000 people. Lord Charnwood's writings on Washington and Lincoln have established his reputation in both hemispheres as a profound and discerning historical student, who sees world affairs in true perspective and proportion; hence his public utterances command attention.

After alluding to the tremendous power in the world of the United States and the British Empire—the former being by far the largest and richest community living together in one connected piece of territory under civilized government; the latter surpassing it in the number of people who belong to it in various parts of the world, and, while rooted in antiquity, yet being in a sense a younger country than even the United States, because largely composed of small, growing and coming free nations—Lord Charnwood referred to the League of Nations as standing for a great hope and a great goal, the realization of which would demand patience and resolute endeavor; the accomplishment of anything really worth achieving being given only to that faith which can endure to the end.

Friendly Counsel Encouraged

The great and important thing about the League of Nations, he continued, is the idea which it embodies: that is to say, the determination of thinking people in the chief civilized countries that the nations shall develop the practice of taking friendly counsel together about the world's affairs, and shall make their relations between one another well understood and aboveboard. The assemblies and secretariats, even the particular provisions of the Covenant, were secondary matters. Yet that machinery was in working order; it was working very smoothly, and arousing the keen interest of thoughtful people in many countries, especially the smaller, highly intelligent, virile peoples of Europe—Norway, for example—and also in the British dominions, notably Canada.

Speaking of the achievements of the League, Lord Charnwood especially mentioned the setting up—with the assistance of America—he was careful to point out—of that much needed institution, a Permanent Court of International Justice, to which the nations of the world could refer their disputes. Further, by signing the Covenant of the League, some 50 nations had entered into a series of solemn undertakings which must tend powerfully toward the maintenance of justice and peace in the world. One of those undertakings was of far greater importance than was apparent on the surface—namely, the simple but heretofore private bargain or compact between two nations in the League which is not registered at the League and patent to all the world has the slightest validity or binding force.

Significant Fact of Parley

At the moment the chief point of international interest was outside the framework of the League and turned upon the issue of the Washington Conference. Whatever might be the outcome of that Conference, said Lord Charnwood, it was of great significance that the initiative should have been taken by a country at present outside the League to bring together representatives of the immensely powerful people of America and those other civilized nations whose settled policy of the future is represented by the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is, said the lecturer, a quite secondary though not unimportant matter whether America ever does enter the League of Nations as at present constituted, or whether some different kind of association between the nations shall ultimately emerge. The vital thing is the growth of full, frank and friendly understanding between the great nations of the earth, particularly Britain, France, and America.

Lord Charnwood deprecated the tendency of many people in Britain to judge hastily and unfairly American actions and policy, dilating on the peculiar position of the United States, its Constitution, traditional policy, remoteness from Europe, and cosmopolitan population. Any Englishman who, like himself, happened to be in America when the war closed knew that it was an entire mistake to regard the refusal of the United States to accept the Covenant of the League as in any way an act of betrayal or a shirking of their duties in the world as a civilized nation.

Must Accept Cause Seriously

Unquestionably, Lord Charnwood insisted, the present political situation in America, the utterances and policy of the new administration, do mean that the solid, sober element of the people, which in the long run governs the United States, has made up its mind that, according to its own lights,

it will play an honorable, a Christian part in the politics of the world at large. That was the meaning of the Washington Conference—the desire for peace and justice in international affairs.

Lord Charnwood closed with a word of warning. Growing numbers of people had strong conviction and perfect faith that, in the idea of the League of Nations—the idea of steadily sustained mutual counsel and friendly open dealing—they had something worth working for and an inspiration to hand on to their children. But that hope could not be realized unless they took the cause seriously and accepted all its implications and practical consequences. It would not be fulfilled merely by pious aspirations, by eloquence, by passing resolutions at meetings however large and enthusiastic, or anything of that kind. Patient peering away was needed, but also the firm resolution that the decisions of the League of Nations, fairly formed, should not easily or lightly be set at naught by anybody.

The result of the Washington Conference would be a large general measure of disarmament, but the cause of peace was vain and doomed unless those who worked for it put righteousness first as the supreme end, and peace as the blessing that would inevitably ensue from it. The League of Nations—any kind of real League—would be a wicked imposture if it got about in the public opinion of the world that none of the powerful nations constituting it would exert themselves or risk their interests or, if necessary, make sacrifices in order to uphold the League and make its decisions effective.

Enthusiasm in Britain

American People May Well Be Proud of Four-Power Treaty

LONDON, England, (Monday).—Ratification of the four-power treaty relative to insular possessions in the Pacific, which was announced on Saturday, is believed to be assured when the convention is submitted to the United States Senate, in the view of newspapers here.

Today's journals, which have been commenting favorably upon the proposed treaty, today greeted the terms of the convention with enthusiasm, and based their forecast of ratification upon the fact that Senator Lodge presented the treaty at Saturday's plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

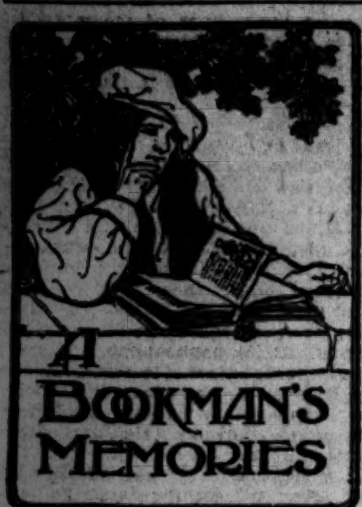
"The apparently impossible is, in effect, an accomplished fact," said The Daily Telegraph. "Our alliance with Japan has passed one of existence upon the only terms which Japan could regard as satisfactory, and which we feel to be honorable. . . . By this achievement alone, President Harding's Administration has fully justified the bold and magnanimous stroke of statesmanship by which it amazed the world a few months ago."

"The newspaper concluded by paying tribute to Japan's 'generous and far-sighted policy throughout the proceedings.'"

In the opinion of The Westminster Gazette the one weakness of the treaty lies in the fact that it does not guarantee the integrity of China, but, with that exception, the newspaper declared today it regarded it as the "ideal solution."

It remarked that the provision of the convention that a threat by one power should be the business of all contained the spirit of the League of Nations, adding: "We have emerged from a nightmare of misunderstandings about secret motives, and President Harding has earned the good will of the world by his initiative."

Under the caption: "The Real Thing at Last," The Morning Post expressed hope that optimism regarding the action of the United States Senate on the treaty was well founded. It reiterated its opposition to the League of Nations, saying: "Article II of the new treaty



Stephen Leacock

Everything was arranged for my article on Stephen Leacock, "University Professor and Humorist." All was neatly prepared, and I was "on time." I had planned to begin the article at 10 in the morning. The clock struck 10 as I took up my pen, and surveyed the little pile of newspaper cuttings about Leacock—essays, interviews, comments—most of them dealing with his visit to London as lecturer. And there were my own notes: (1) Why is he so popular? (2) Why did the London press give him such an ovation? (3) Recall what you have read of his books. (4) Do you laugh much at his writings? (5) Describe his speech at the Lotos Club, New York. (6) Describe his first lecture in London with the editor of Punch in the chair. (Question, was the laughter of the editor of Punch genuine?) (7) Briefly sketch his life. (8) Is there on record another case of a Political Economist who was humorous? (9) Have you ever known anyone who laughed aloud at his "Boarding-house Geometry?" (10) Sum him up. Try to be funny yourself.

You perceive that everything was in train. I had even written the first line of my article, "Stephen Leacock has told the world that he would sooner have written Alice in Wonderland than the whole Encyclopedia Britannica." I was about to begin the second line, when I started and threw down my pen. "Oh, and ah," I cried, "I've forgotten all about that parcel of books. . . ." It was then three minutes past 10.

I hurried to the Unopened Parcels department of my study and dragged out a fat package. It was labeled "Books by Stephen Leacock"; it came into my possession thus. Some weeks ago I remarked to a member of the John Lane party, "I was about to write about him, and said that I would like to look at the illustrated edition of 'Nonsense Novels.'" "By all means," replied the John Lane partner, "I'll have a parcel of his books made up for you" (publishers are extraordinarily kind). . . I had forgotten all about the parcel. Eagerly I cut the string and arranged the books, there were 12 of them, into two symmetrical piles. All except two, which are serious, have gay pictures in color on the jackets by A. H. Fish. Here are the two piles:

Mostly Funny
"Literary Lapses," "Nonsense Novels," "Sunshine Sketches," "Behind the Beyond," "Arcadian Adventures," "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy," "Further Foolishness," "Frenzied Fiction," "Winsome Winnie," "The Hohenzollerns in America."

Fairly Serious
"Essays and Literary Studies," "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice."

It was then 17 minutes past 10. I am careful to note the time, because, as you may have perhaps guessed, I spent the rest of the day before the fire reading, skimming and remembering those 12 Leacock books. I read them at intervals until 10 o'clock that night. Please do not pity me. I enjoyed those hours, and although I am aware that this gulping of fun is not the way to treat a humorist, he stood the test remarkably well. I did not enjoy every page, for a professional humorist cannot help being professional, and Mr. Leacock is rugged, and boisterous, and determined to get every ounce of fun out of literature and life; but he certainly has the humorous mentality and point of view. Some of the books I had met before, as American hostesses have a pleasant way of leaving a Leacock volume or two in the guest bedroom, hoping thus to insure a cheerful appearance of the guest at breakfast. It was my duty to return these books, and it was also a pleasure. I repeat that this to gulp a humorist is not the right way to treat him. As I read I tucked pieces of paper between the pages of sections that had moved me to laughter or to admiration of their skill in the production of humor. For Mr. Leacock's humor does not ripple up like Charles Lamb's or Andrew Lang's or W. W. Jacobs's; it jumps at you; it hits you; it seems to be saying, "If you don't think this funny—well, don't." I find that I have put pieces of paper between the pages of "My Financial Career," "The Man in the Asbestos," "Passionate Paragraphs," "Humor As I See It," "Winsome Winnie." But I have not put pieces of paper in either of the two serious books, not because they are not good, but because when I am on the track of humor I like to keep on the track. The two still more serious books with which he began his literary career I have not read, and probably never shall. They are called, "Elements of Political Science," and "Baldwin and La Fontaine," in the "Makers of Canada Series."

As preface to "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town," I find six pages of autobiography, dated 1913, McGill University, which suits my purpose admirably. He was born at Swanton, N.Y., in 1876.

His parents migrated to Canada, his father settling on a farm near Lake Simcoe, in Ontario. Stephen was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1891; he taught school, and in 1899 went to the University of Chicago to study economics and political science. In 1903 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and now the humorist begins to function. Hear him, "The meaning of this degree is that the recipient of instruction is examined for the last time in his life, and is pronounced completely full. After this no new ideas can be imparted to him." Since that auspicious day he has belonged to the staff of McGill University, first as lecturer in Political Science, and later as head of the department of Economics and Political Science. In this position honored, but quite unknown to the outside world, he would have remained, had he not published (daring man) "Literary Lapses" in 1910, and "Nonsense Novels" in 1911.

I met him first at a literary luncheon party in 1912. After the repeat I said to my host, who was his publisher, "What is the name of the granite-faced, silent man with an interior smile, who sat on your right?" "That," whispered my host, as if he was telling me an unwilling secret, "was Professor Stephen Leacock, the great Canadian humorist." "Really!" I said.

The next time we met was at a dinner given by the Lotos Club of New York. Leacock was no longer shy. Success had unharnessed that interior smile, and caused it to bubble continually over his granite face. Success has given him immense confidence. He plays with his audience, or rather, he willingly, delightedly play with him. I have never met a humorist who so rejoices in his own humor, and distributes all his whimsical thoughts so bounteously all around. And I have never met so ready a humorist. Here is an example: The guest of honor at that Lotos Club dinner was Sir Philip Gibbs, but some unexpected and important engagement had detained him; he had informed the chairman that he hoped to be with us about a quarter before 10. By half past nine the program of speeches had come to an end and Stephen Leacock—this I learned later—was requisitioned to fill up the time till Sir Philip Gibbs should arrive. His speech, which was extempore, was delightful; he kept us rocking with laughter, partly because he was so much amused himself; and at intervals he broke off, listening like an Indian, or a trapper for the footfall of Philip Gibbs. He did not arrive, but Leacock went on with his fooling and further foolishness till past 10 o'clock, and I am sure that he could have continued till midnight. It was a tour de force in impromptu humor.

So was his first lecture in London on "Frenzied Fiction." The chairman, in his introductory remarks, had said something funny about those who preside over meetings, and when Stephen Leacock rose his face was one, expansive smile, so redundant about the regions of the mouth that he tried to hide it with his burly hand. Boisterously he ignored the subject of his lecture, and told us of chairman he had known, and we laughed, and laughed, and laughed, partly because he himself was so immensely amused. And when, after half an hour he came to "Frenzied Fiction," I found that I knew the extracts, but my laughter in reading them was mild and tame compared with my sustained, absurd laughter when he recited them.

That is my report of Stephen Leacock. As a lecturer, either by art, or by natural simplicity, he conveys his enjoyment of humor to his audience so vividly, so unconsciously that, even against their will, they laugh from his first word to his last.

Constant practice has made him see life in terms of satirical humor. Yet he can be serious, witness his beautiful tribute to Col. John McCrae in "The Times of London"; but I am sure that he meant it when he said that he would rather have written "Alice in Wonderland" than the whole "Encyclopedia Britannica."

So would I. Q. R.

CHILDREN AT THE HIPPODROME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We hadn't been for years, but there came a spare Saturday afternoon in New York. Saturday afternoon was children's day and the conjunction was irresistible.

We began to meet them whole streets away, hurrying along Forty-Second Street, stamping impatiently at Sixth Avenue crossings and trying hard to encourage their grown-ups to longer strides by prancing on ahead. We began to get really hustled by them as soon as we got under the great electric sign. Motor cars were disgorging them at the curb; the glass doors swung incessantly to let them in; we could hardly cross the lobby without using our hands to clear a way through the throngs waiting impatiently while father or mother moved, on so slowly, up the queue to get the precious tickets.

Others a size or two bigger waited to meet their fathers coming from business and, like Sister Anne, kept sending one of their party to see if he was coming, while the others kept watch in case he got in unobserved.

Inside the ticket collectors chanted monotonously as they tore off the pink and blue ends: "Straight on," "To the right," "To the left," "Upstairs," and every now and then flinging a general order across the crowd, "All Upper Balcony Forty-Third Street entrance."

We got in at last. Our seats were near the back. The children were streaming down the aisles, and we had come to see them as much as the stage performance. Here were father and mother and

one little girl; there were father and two sturdy boys. Two aunts followed four or five boys and girl cousins, all at romping age, with bare knees and short hair and in their coats and caps all very much alike and all laughing.

Decorous boys and girls a bit bigger and by themselves tried to look very detached and critical and succeeded not at all. We stood up to let a whole family pass, the smallest yellow hair hugging a box of chocolates as big as her doll and almost as precious.

Just in front sat a father and mother and a curly-haired girl who was evidently a dancer. The Fokine ballet was what she had come to see, and she said so to every one within hearing. She perched herself on all the family overcoats, and her brown head just came over the top of her chair.

Far up in the high balconies they clustered like bees, and not all of them were children by any means. Newspapers fluttered among the programs, and just think of reading a newspaper when the fiddles are tuning up and a huge theater is all agog with expectancy.

There it goes! The great curved

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At Funnish Academy—one of Honolulu's oldest and best known schools—is a famous cactus hedge of the night-blooming cereus variety. This remarkable plant has sent its curious stems sprawling in every direction, completely hiding from view the stone-built walls that surround the campus on two sides.

Ordinarily, this hedge would attract no more attention than any other cactus hedge were it not that, during the cereus season, one of the most magnificent floral night spectacles is enacted along its walls and repeated at intervals throughout the summer. For a distance of nearly 600 yards, countless cream-white flowers, a foot or more in diameter—like magnified water-lilies slowly bursting into bloom—unfold their giant petals and reveal their gold-dipped stamens to the stars.

Under the spell of a tropic moon, the scene is irresistible. One is reminded



A Great White Way of flowers

curtain sinks into the stage unlike other curtains in the world, and a funny movie starts and lasts long enough to get all the "lates" into their seats, and their coats and hats under them.

The clowns parade, tumble uproariously, and are swept away before the advance of Powers' elephants, who with great care and decorum play at barber shop and baseball and dance sedately with their trainer when a fox trot starts. Then every eye is on them, and hardly a jaw remembers its chew.

Children don't applaud much—they are too full of what's coming to bother about what's gone and won't come back. But they laugh, how they laugh! They squeal, they shriek, they shriek of delight, or else they laugh flat, contented laughs that go straight over the stage and make the performers feel at home.

One man had a marvelous dog and a most marvelous crow, that helped him to juggle with Indian clubs and caught them every time he threw them up. That crow was a wise bird, and what he didn't know about children and Saturday afternoons wasn't worth much. His master carried him down to the footlights and invited the children to throw little balls for him to catch. A perfect forest of hands asked for the honor, big hands, little hands, and tiny hands, and when at last after many mistakes a ball was thrown nearly straight, the crow caught it with a quick turn of his head as much as to say, Could you do that with your mouth? And all the children agreed that they could hardly have done it with their hands.

The Fokine ballet was a glory of color and design, a mighty landscape with seething colors and rhythmic forms, and every now and then a picture you can't forget. The little dancing girl in front clapped her hands for joy; this was what she had come to see and she was quite sure she was going to do the same some day. Perhaps she was Fokine's pupil already; we never knew, but her eyes shone and she swayed to the music and she was a dancer, heart and toe.

There were intervals when the lights went up, and then the children streamed out into the corridors to meet their friends and run about. They hadn't thought about it while the ballet was going on, but really they had been sitting still much longer than usual!

But they were all back in their seats before the curtain went down, because this was the ice ballet and the ice ballet at the Hippodrome, headed by the great Charlotte herself, is a sight to conjure with.

It began quietly, in front of a huge snowy landscape like a Redfield-Schofield-Gardner Symons picture.

More and more marvelous grew the skating. Double turns and treble turns and a backward leaps over barrels, and the sighs and "ohs" rose and fell in the darkness like the little winds in the night trees.

Then Charlotte herself appeared, yellow-haired and gay, and what Charlotte cannot do on skates no one in the audience could imagine. She must have put off gravitation with her street clothes. She raced and spun like a top, swept like a circling cyclone and stopped still in her tracks and sailed slowly like a white swan down to the footlights and stood blowing kisses to the children.

You couldn't expect them to sit still through that, and they didn't, they just stood up and never minded those behind.

When it was done, the orchestra played us out and we all went home. Bright eyes and yellow hair, Eton collars and cropped hair, hats and coats covered them all up. Taxis, trams, and street corners swallowed them and the attendants began to sweep up the paper. Saturday afternoon was over.

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AUTUMN ALONG THE SEINE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," quoted my friend the other evening as we walked across the Tuileries Gardens. "Yes, it is she, Autumn. You can see her soft and mellow in the sunset."

"I don't see her," I said unapologetically.

"Neither does anyone really," he replied. "Seasons are felt and thought rather than seen. This evening it is Autumn who has softened those crimson, deepened those bars of gold and toned down those washes of straying amber. She has sent the white mists crawling round the Eiffel Tower and strewn her purples over the far distances. She has put that tear of meditation into the western sky, that call to step westward which Wordsworth felt. You remember the line?"

Yet who would stop, or fear to advance, Though home or shelter he had none, With such a sky to lead him on?

"Let us cross the Pont du Carrousel on the left-hand side."

We walked slowly across the bridge in silence. The Seine was silver-gray, troubled only by the uncertain evening lights and the long shadows from the quay-side trees.

Above the Pont des Arts there was a light haze so that the Ile de la Cité rose with all the gray uncertainty of a castle of old romance hovering betwixt the earth and sky and held loosely by a chain of lights. These were really the lamps of the Pont Neuf, great yellow splashes on the canvas of night. On the left bank the houses rose like great gray shadows, deep with romance; and one felt that Paris was a great fairy city in which Du Maurier's quaint characters, Dickens, Thackeray's, Balzac's and the whole host of these sweet imaginary people were loitering in the corners or strolling along its rambling side.

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THE CAMEL HERD OF SAN RUSSORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many who have traveled in Italy, and even among its own people, there are probably not a few to whom the idea of camels in relation to the country would come as a surprise, and who would learn with astonishment that a colony of these animals lives and labors there as naturally as do mules or oxen. This herd, now naturalized upon the royal domain of San Rossore, near Pisa, dates back to 1662, when the first camels were introduced into Tuscany by the Medicean Grand Duke Ferdinand II.

The following year, 1663, others were sent home by General Arighetti, who had taken them from the Turks in battle near Vienna.

We can imagine with what excitement and interest these first specimens would be received, for a record of a like event has come down to us through the simple chronicle of one De Rossi on the arrival in 1488 of a giraffe "which was seven braccia high, led by two Turks" and sent as a present to Lorenzo de' Medici by the Sultan of Babylonia. So great was the curiosity awakened, that even the nuns in their convents were stirred, and the creature had to be sent around to the religious houses for inspection.

"It eats everything," writes De Rossi, "poking its head into every peasant's basket, and would take an apple from a child's hand, so gentle is it."

After that first importation of camels, others appeared in 1700, and more in 1738; but it was not until the time of the Grand Duke Francis II of Tuscany that systematic attention was given to the herd, and that they were established at San Rossore. There they prospered, so that by 1785 there were already 134, while four years later they had increased to 196. From that time on the herds have flourished, although all attempts to acclimatize them in other parts of Italy, or even of Tuscany, have failed.

At the present time the herd is a good deal diminished, numbering, according to the figures supplied by the Director of Royal Estates, only 49. The Pisan camels are of the dromedary type, with only one hump, and are used on the estates for transporting pine cones and fagots; and they add a picturesque and exotic touch to the level landscape and the green glades of the pine woods as they pace along, with solemn gait and supercilious air, bearing their piled-up loads. In the days when John Evelyn made his tour in Italy there were buffaloes also, for he writes: "We took coach in Livorno (Leghorn) through the Grand Duke's new park, full of cork trees, the underwood all myrtles, among which were many buffaloes feeding, a kind of wild ox, short nose with horns reversed."

An interesting account of the camels of San Rossore is given by Montgomery Carmichael, for so many years British Consul at Leghorn, in his book "In Tuscany," to which doubtless many have owed their first knowledge of the existence of this curiously eastern feature in the Italy of today.

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—which look forward to the holidays and backward in price to the values of other days.

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"A Shine In Every Drop

END OF SUBMARINES NOT YET FEASIBLE

Complete Abolition, Says British Admiral, Is an Impossible Program Unless Every Single Nation of the World Agrees

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England, (Monday).—By the four-power agreement regarding the Pacific just concluded between the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France, both the United States and Japan have secured strategic advantages which should go a long way to allay the unfounded fears that each holds in regard to the other. This is comment made by Vice-Admiral G. A. Ballard, formerly director of naval operations and author of "The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan," in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Amplifying this statement Admiral Ballard, whose recent work, he states, is being utilized in connection with the Conference at Washington, said that according to one article of the treaty by which all the high contracting powers bound themselves to respect their rights in the insular possessions of the Pacific, Japan had apparently secured domestic inviolability for her own territory inasmuch as similar possessions surely included Japan, which is wholly composed of islands.

Such a guarantee which seemed to have been given to Japan by the vague wording of this article was, however, unnecessary, for just as it was one of most absurd notions prevailing in the popular mind of America that Japan could attack her, so it was equally absurd to suppose that Japan could be attacked under present naval conditions.

Japan's Safety Secured

The war had proved that a two-to-one superiority at sea was necessary for victory even in narrow waters such as the North Sea, where a ship, if disabled in battle, could limp home in a few hours' steam. In the Pacific a three-to-one superiority was essential to allow for ships being absent, refitting and repairing, and for the certain losses that the long distances would entail among injured ships.

From these considerations it was apparent that although Japan would withdraw her demand for a 70 per cent proportion as compared with Great Britain and the United States, her safety was adequately secured by the proportion of 60 per cent. This was the second outstanding advantage that had been secured to Japan by her delegates at the Washington Conference.

It would have been a graceful act on the part of the Conference, according to Admiral Ballard, to have bowed to the Japanese eagerness to retain their new battleship, the Mitsu, for the difference of 10 per cent in the proportion allotted to Japan would not have upset the plan proposed by Charles E. Hughes, and it would have been a great advantage to the Japanese. Japan appeared ready, however, to acquiesce in the 10-to-6 standard so all was well.

Turning to the United States, Admiral Ballard said that America had gone a long way to secure the safety of the Philippine Islands. Throughout the British Navy, he claimed, the opinion was held that the Philippines were completely vulnerable and this was realized also in the United States Navy.

Philippines' Vulnerability

Not a big gun could be changed there, not a ship repaired and not enough oil for the use of even one battleship stored there in time of war, for the islands were outside the ring fence that rendered all other possessions secure. Now a diplomatic agreement had done what naval force could not do, and American apprehensions regarding the Philippines had been still.

There still remained the outstanding question of China—the big problem of the future in the Pacific. Much remained to be done despite what had been accomplished, and the task was not made easier by doubt as to what constituted Chinese territory, what constituted the Chinese race and how many the Chinese delegation in Washington really represented.

Admiral Ballard, who has spent many years in China, has received evidence from Hong Kong that the Chinese of Southern China—the Canton area—have little in common with the north and its delegation, even in face of the necessity of presenting a common front at this important conference, and he could see little hope for unity in that country of 500,000,000 people.

The Admiral had something to say in regard to submarines, which are still under discussion at Washington. He is in favor of either complete abolition or of limitation of the total tonnage possessed by each nation. The former, he said, would necessitate a complete world-wide agreement, and even then it would be extremely

difficult to insure that any power wishing to steal a march on its neighbor did not do so.

The abolition of submarines was an impossible program while even one nation, for example, Russia, remained outside the agreement. Failing complete abolition, he did not advocate limiting the size of submarines but limiting the total tonnage, and leaving each nation to design its own undersea craft according to its necessities.

Settlement Really Desired

One country, he pointed out, might have very little overseas trade and would only require small vessels for coast defense work. Another might require its submarines to go further afield, and they would therefore have to be larger. The Conference has done remarkably well, in the Admiral's opinion, and it has arrived at its decisions at a surprisingly rapid pace, all the more astonishing when the experience of Versailles is remembered.

It is due, he thinks, to the fact that the nations represented really desired a settlement, and to the high tone, rising above all petty considerations, on which it was launched.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the most satisfactory thing is that a great source of friction between the United States and itself has been removed in the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while at the same time the alliance has been replaced by something even more satisfactory to Great Britain and Japan.

France Happy Over Treaty

PARIS, France, (Sunday).—"We are happy to see France among the signers of the treaty read yesterday in Washington," says the "Temps" today in an editorial regarding the four-power treaty on Far Eastern questions. This newspaper's comment sounds the keynote of the expressions of the entire French press.

"Thanks to this treaty," the "Temps" continues, France has the assurance of being consulted if any great international problem arises concerning the Pacific. Never since the summer of 1918, when American soldiers landed on French soil, has the prestige of the United States been so great. President Harding and Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, have a right to repeat what Mr. Viviani said yesterday at Washington, "This Conference has fully succeeded."

Armenian Aid Proposed

Resolution in Congress to Help Form Independent State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution directing President Harding to take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of calling a conference for the purpose of considering methods by which the Armenians may be given an opportunity to establish themselves as a nation was introduced in the House yesterday by John Jacob Rogers (R), Representative from Massachusetts.

It also directs the President "to express to the de facto government at Ankara the moral protest of the United States against the persecution of the Armenians and other Christian peoples."

"The arguments for participating in a conference to consider methods of helping the Armenian people, are in a very different class from the arguments for participating in conferences that may deal with the general Near East settlements," said Mr. Rogers.

"In behalf of participating in these conferences it may be said that if our interests are so far involved in the settlements that we find occasion to protest against a particular settlement as we did both under the Wilson and under the Harding administrations with regard to the Mesopotamian and other arrangements, then the proper procedure is for the United States to make its point of view known before the decisions are reached."

STRIKE LEADER'S STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pull responsibility for the milk wagon drivers' strike begun six weeks ago, has been assumed by George W. Briggs, strike leader and a national officer of the union. He says that neither the general executive board nor the International Union of Milk Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers had endorsed the strike, nor were they parties to it.

LIBERALS IN CANADA MAY STAND ALONE

Though New Government Will Be About Equally Balanced by Total Opposition No Open Coalition May Be Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—With the Yukon still in doubt the standing of the three parties following the federal general election is as follows:

Liberals	117
Progressives	65
Conservatives	50
Independents	2
In doubt	1
Total	235

It is thus apparent that in the next Parliament the Liberals, who, under the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, will form a government, will be about equally balanced in numbers by the combined opposition. No doubt, however, is expressed regarding the ability of the new government to carry on. As indicative of the situation, The Manitoba Free Press, which during the election gave unqualified support to the Progressives, says, editorially, that the latter group may be counted upon to give the new government "sympathetic support" upon measures which show a desire on the part of Mr. King to carry out his pre-election program.

On the railway and tariff issues Mr. King and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party, are practically agreed, and these are the problems upon which any serious split that might occur would be calculated to take place.

It is not, however, believed here that the new Premier-elect, in the formation of his cabinet, will seek open coalition with the Progressives through the inclusion of any of them in his ministry. It is a matter of general knowledge that Mr. King during the campaign sought the alliance of the Farmer group in the common object of defeating the government. His overtures, however, were rejected, and each party fought its own separate fight. Mr. King himself was opposed in North York by S. R. E. W. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, who refused to retire from the field, but who on election day was at the bottom of the poll.

Whatever cooperation comes about later will depend upon the legislation which the new government submits.

In the formation of his cabinet Mr. King is suffering from a poverty of riches so far as the east, especially Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, is concerned. In Ontario he has also much good material. In the west, however, he has but a small choice, having had but three men elected in the Prairie Provinces.

"A feature" of the election was the terrific majorities piled up for the victorious Liberals in Quebec Province. No less than 19 government candidates there lost their deposits, having failed to secure one-third of the vote of the victor.

Defeated and undefeated ministers are gathering at Ottawa for final council meetings prior to the formal resignation of the government.

EXPORTS BACK AT PREWAR LEVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American exports during the past 12 months have decreased in value \$3,316,483,175; imports have decreased by \$2,740,353,838, as shown in figures on the total foreign trade of the United States for the past year, published by the Department of Commerce yesterday. Indications that the bottom is not yet reached are found in the trade statistics for November, when foreign trade reached its lowest volume for any month since the war, with a value of \$221,300,000 for imports and \$295,500,000 for exports.

The export trade of the United States has been declining steadily and sharply since January of the present year, in which month commodities valued at \$654,271,423 were exported. In the next month they dropped to \$486,454,090, and until November, when it dropped to \$295,500,000. The monthly average was around the \$300,000,000 mark.

For the 11 months ending November, 1921, exports were valued at \$4,191,246,358, and imports at \$2,272,070,209. As pointed out by Commerce officials yesterday the only hopeful sign about the situation is that exports are now back to pre-war levels and it is probable that some degree of comparative stability may be looked for.

It has been repeatedly emphasized by those closely connected with mat-

ters of world trade and economics, that the completely disorganized and unsettled condition of foreign exchange, as well as the internal financial weakness of some European countries, must be built up unless American foreign trade is to be seriously impaired. Officials have seen in European finance, with its evil of currency depreciation, price inflation, and so forth, a growing danger to American trade. Their predictions, however, it has been pointed out, borne out by the statistics made public yesterday. While part of the decrease may be ascribed to the general deflation process, it is evident that there has been a serious decline in volume as well as value.

HOUSE LEADERS DEFEND POSITION

Mr. Mondell, Acting as Spokesman, Resents Attitude of Administration Toward Independents as Stated by Mr. Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An open breach threatens between the progressive element of the Republican Party in Congress and the Administration. Whether the gap will be bridged or whether it is to be widened during the coming months of this session depends largely upon the attitude which President Harding and members of his Cabinet will assume in their dealings with Congress.

If the Administration makes good on the promise of President Harding, in his recent address to Congress, that "encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted," then there is an excellent chance for that "harmony of purpose and concord of action" which the President so ardently desires. But if the President and members of the Cabinet are going to follow the course of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in his recent New York speech repudiating the so-called farm bloc and criticising Congress in general, troublesome days are indeed ahead.

A noteworthy development of Mr. Weeks' speech is the resentment that is shown by stanch adherents of the Administration in Congress, as manifested by the reply by no less a leader of the Old Guard than Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, spokesman of the Administration in the House. It shows clearly that the rank and file of the Republicans in the House are resentful of executive interference or meddling in the affairs of Congress.

President Harding received a curt intimation of this when he was rebuked in the closing days of the last session by the House for attempting to dictate what it should do in dealing with the high salaries on individual incomes during debate on the revenue bill. A combination of the farm bloc vote indicated unmistakably that it resented any form of dictation whatsoever.

President Harding's appeal for party solidarity, while not mentioning the farm bloc by name, was directed at those independent members of the majority party that are shaping, more and more, legislation in Congress. Mr. Weeks' unfortunate criticism, whether deserved or undeserved, heaped fuel upon the already smoldering resentment aroused earlier by the Chief Executive. The fact that "old line" Republicans, such as Mr. Mondell, joined with the progressive wing in repudiating such tactics, is regarded as a most significant development in the strained relations between the Administration and certain factions within the Congress.

It is evident that the farm bloc, which is already a thorn in the side of the Administration, is determined to steer its own course through the coming months, regardless of the wishes of President Harding or any of his Cabinet.

President Harding is urging enactment of the farmers' cooperative marketing bill—a sort of olive branch peace offering to the dissatisfied farm bloc—but leaders of the group declare that they will not be content with mere piecemeal legislation. They have a broad and constructive program bearing on agricultural needs, which they intend to press for passage during this session. It is evident, too, that they will join with the Democrats again during consideration of the tariff, acting independently of party dictation.

COMMERCE REPORT TELLS OF GROWTH

Herbert Hoover's Report for Year Records Economics and Benefits for Federal Department—Travel Allowance, Buildings

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Savings in expenditure of the federal Department of Commerce and reorganization of its bureaus on industry and trade, in the interest of better service, are recorded in detail by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, in his departmental report covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Although the year's saving of the available appropriations is estimated at \$4,000,000, the scope of the department has increased so that the demands for information have reached 500,000 per annum. It is urgently recommended that the Department of Commerce be given more commodious quarters, preferably in a government-owned building. Present travel allowances are also said to be inadequate. Regarding the future work of the department the Secretary says in his foreword to the President:

"The establishment of a real Department of Commerce, effective in service to the producers, manufacturers and distributors of commodities, able to give economic interpretation of importance to the American public generally, to stimulate American trade and merchant marine, requires a thorough reorganization and entire regrouping of the federal functions bearing upon these problems. Inasmuch as these matters are now actively before Congress and the Administration it is not necessary on this occasion to enter upon discussion of them."

Recommended Changes

The report continues with the following recommendations:

With the greatly increased demands of business upon the Department of Commerce, force is lent to the recommendations that have been made in preceding reports regarding new buildings, travel allowances, and other administrative detail. The department is essentially a business organization, its staff is made up largely of men drawn especially from active commercial pursuits, and to render the highest service they should work under businesslike conditions. Moreover, the department as it develops will become more and more the natural headquarters of American business and its needs for buildings and personnel should be interpreted in that spirit.

Among the greater needs of the department is a "government-owned building to properly house its various and increasing activities. From an economical as well as an administrative point of view this should be done. The Commerce Building is overcrowded to such an extent that efficiency is greatly retarded. The Bureau of the Census, in addition to occupying a portion of the Commerce Building, has quarters in building "D," a temporary structure erected for war needs. The division of statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is also located in one of the temporary war structures, to the great inconvenience of the bureau and the impairment of efficiency.

It should require no argument to justify the wisdom of erecting an archives building for the proper housing and protection of the valuable papers of all branches of the government, many of which relate to the early history, growth, and development of the country, the loss of which would be nothing less than a calamity. The Public Buildings Act of March 4, 1913, authorized the preparation of a design for an archives building, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to select a site.

Travel Allowance

Recommendations have hitherto often been made with regard to travel allowance. Under the most advantageous circumstances the present per diem allowance of \$5 or \$4 in lieu of subsistence compels employees traveling on government business to defray their actual necessary expenses from personal funds. It is essential in the interests of the department and of business it serves that the department representatives keep in constant contact with the industry. It therefore develops that the more useful the service rendered and the more active the individual in his work the greater is he penalized financially. The obvious unfairness of this arrangement needs only to be stated to

be recognized, and it is hoped that this condition may be remedied this coming year.

The department is asking in its annual estimate for an increased allowance not to exceed \$7 a day, which, if granted, will afford a much needed relief. There is no desire for extravagance, and suitable regulations can be made to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds.

The total number of permanent positions in the department show a reduction from 18,349 on July 1, 1920 to 13,005, on July 1, 1921.

Included in the Department of Commerce report are statements of expenditures, activities and recommendations from eight bureaus, and dealing with the census, foreign and domestic commerce, standards, fisheries, lighthouses, coast navigation, steamboat inspection.

LEVIATHAN LISTED FOR PASSENGER SERVICE

NEW YORK, New York.—Indicating preparations for an early restoration to service of the steamship Leviathan—America's 54,000-ton passenger liner—advertisements appeared in yesterday's papers for bids on equipment of the stewards' department of the ship.

Representatives of the Shipping Board and of the International Mercantile Marine, her custodian, said these bids were called for as a part of the reconditioning program. Bids of shipbuilders for the work of restoring her cabins and passenger accommodations will be opened December 29.

Recently the Leviathan was put on paper, a task that required more than a year's work on the part of a large staff of engineers.

MEDICINAL BEER CLAIMED LEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Validity of the law prohibiting doctors prescribing beer, is questioned in a suit in equity filed in the United States District Court yesterday, for James Everard's breweries, to enjoin Ralph A. Day, federal prohibition agent for this State, William Hayward, United States District Attorney, and Frank K. Bowers, internal revenue collector, from enforcing that law.

The bill claims that the Eighteenth Amendment does not give Congress power to prohibit beer for medicinal purposes and holds that a state holds sovereignty over matters involving the health of its citizens.

SUPREME COURT SETS READING CASE AHEAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To facilitate the dissolution of the unlawful combination and control found to exist between the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Supreme Court yesterday advanced to January 16, 1922, argument on the appeal brought in behalf of the holders of the common stock of the Reading Company who object to the holders of preferred stock of that company participating with them in the distribution of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

DINNER FOR HORSES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcing that 2500 horses in and about Boston received a holiday on December 25 last year, the Animal Rescue League, through its president, Mrs. Huntington Smith, says that the organization hopes to do as much or more this year. "The appeal which has been sent out for the last nine years by the Animal Rescue League for help to give Christmas cheer to horses," says Mrs. Smith, "is not a piece of sentiment or an advertising venture, but a sincere wish to help horses needing comfort."

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MR. MORSE ARRIVES FOR INVESTIGATION

Contractor, Returning Voluntarily From France, Proceeds to Capital to Answer Charges of Graft in Shipping Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles W. Morse, returning voluntarily from France aboard the French liner Paris, left for Washington yesterday afternoon, prepared to face an investigation of his contracts with the United States Shipping Board.

It had been said that Mr. Morse had sailed for Europe under an assumed name, that the Department of Justice had considered taking measures to bring him back, but that he agreed to come voluntarily. He was not in custody when he arrived, during his brief stay here, or when he left for Washington.

"Before leaving America," said Mr. Morse, "for the sole reason of remaining away long enough to secure a few weeks treatment from my physician, I made particular inquiry of government departments and of officials concerned as to the existence of any charges of any kind, against me and was advised that there were none. I left the country openly without disguise or any subterfuge; in fact I conferred with the proper officers just before leaving concerning the adequacy of my passports, and I know that agents or employees of the Shipping Board had kept themselves posted as to my movements for weeks prior to my departure, and that they must actually have known when I boarded the vessel."

"While at sea I learned that the Shipping Board desired my presence in America and I immediately consented to return, only suggesting that they were aware of the object of my trip and as their investigation had already consumed two years, objection ought not to be made to my seeing my doctor. I have now voluntarily returned and will proceed directly to Washington to confront any charges or demands that may be made upon me."

"I am firmly convinced that the United States Fleet Corporation owes both the Grogan Iron Works and the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation millions of dollars for ships honestly constructed and delivered to the government. These companies have endeavored to have the amount due fixed either by arbitration or through action in the federal courts; but if the Shipping Board desires the preliminary issue decided in some criminal tribunal, I am here to protect, as far as it is possible, the rights of creditors and the 11,000 stockholders whose material and money have passed into the vessels which the United States now has possession of. "As long as my health will endure the strain, I will unhesitatingly appear in any place and before any tribunal that the government may request or direct."

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LOAN SOLUTION IN HELPING DEBTORS

Mr. Vanderlip Explains Why Plan to Use Interest in Industries of the European Nations Would Obviate Cancellation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Vanderlip's plan for converting allied debt payments to the United States into revolving funds for the rehabilitation of Europe has brought upon him a great number of questions, including those asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Replying to the questions, Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The plan, briefly, suggested that the payment to us by the Allies of the interest, and gradually the principal, of what they owe would probably be an impossible drain upon their resources, but so far as they did pay it would disorganize our industrial affairs, because payment would have to be made in goods. To avoid the danger of ruining our debtors and harming ourselves, it was suggested that for a time the interest payments be devoted to the rehabilitation of Europe, expended under our direction. There would be no relation between the source of the payment and the place of expenditure. Much of the expenditure would be in the form of revolving credits, and would result in replacing allied obligations with obligations of other governments, but with the further specific security of the railway, grain warehouse, hydro-electric plant, or other work that had been undertaken.

Kinds of Payment

"The most frequent question is: If the Allies are unable to pay us interest on the debt, how would it be possible for them to put cash in our hands?

"Let us take the situation in Italy. Italy is one of the richest countries in Europe in its effective factor supply and one of the poorest in native raw material. There is now much unemployment. The official figures of unemployment when I was in Italy were 450,000, and it has been increasing. Italy is doing better than almost any other European country in balancing its budget. It is not only laying taxes, but is collecting them. It has actually reduced its note circulation more than 1,500,000,000 lire. The weakness of the Italian situation lies in the necessity for imports, and the inability to export. For the first five months this year Italian imports were in excess of 6,500,000,000 lire, while exports were 2,677,000,000 lire, leaving excess of imports \$345,000,000 lire.

"If Italy were to pay us here in America, the deficit in her foreign trade balance would be increased by the amount she paid us. That is obviously impossible. But if we were to undertake the development of hydro-electric power in Italy, she could readily furnish all the labor, and a considerable amount of the industrial manufacturing needed. She could domestically raise the credit for this.

Food Situation

"The food situation in Europe could be immensely improved if modern systems of grain elevators were established in the agricultural districts of eastern Europe. All the labor necessary could be easily supplied in each of the countries where elevators were constructed. The cost of that labor might be met by English payments, but the payment would not have to be made in foreign exchange. The moment that these non-manufacturing nations could obtain any credit in England, they would spend it for English manufactured goods. England has 2,000,000 idle men, and as many more working on short time. The English payment would be made, not in cash or foreign exchange, but in goods that eastern Europe is hungry for, while English mills are standing idle.

"The necessary timber might in part come from Poland. Poland owes us a considerable amount, but has such an adverse balance of trade that she cannot pay outside debts in foreign currency values. She has almost unlimited forest products, and plenty of labor to convert these into lumber. This program would stimulate her exports, giving her an outlet for something she can produce, instead of leaving her lumber in its stagnant position. Poland could easily export lumber to Rumania, but cannot export lumber to the United States. Under such an arrangement, the debt due us from Poland, which she cannot pay, would be converted into a debt due us from Rumania, for which there would be the added security of the system of grain elevators which we would construct. While that arrangement would be beneficial to us, it would be of enormous benefit both to Rumania and to all food-consuming Europe.

"There are regions in Europe where the building of railroads would be followed by as rapid economic development as followed the construction of some of the railroads in our great west. The food supply would be increased, and the buying capacity of great masses of eastern European peasants would soon make itself felt in all the industrial nations of western Europe. If we undertook the construction of well-located lines, the

direct labor would be found locally. Rails, rolling stock and locomotives could be built in England and France by men now idle. Such exports from England and France would not upset our domestic situation, but would quickly put hope and new vigor into the European situation, and would be followed by new demands in England and France for the products of factories and mills; there would be reactions on every side that would be advantageous, and we would have obtained for the interest claims that cannot be directly liquidated in payment to us, fresh obligations from eastern European nations, plus liens upon railroads we constructed.

"There would undoubtedly develop creative programs which we might undertake both in England and France. There are great water power developments ready to be undertaken in France, but at present further loans for the purpose cannot be made. It would nevertheless be possible for France to make payments to us of funds that were to be directly expended within her own boundaries. The productive capacity of France could be increased, her fuel situation could be improved, and the character of her obligation greatly benefited.

British Quandary

"England desires to construct a series of great central electric power stations. She has all the means of doing that within herself, but has not the economic courage to start on such a great enterprise in the face of a situation where we might demand from her hundreds of millions of dollars a year, if our claims were to be realized in payments made in the United States.

"She could readily undertake such construction if for the time being she did not have to export goods into our market to meet our claim. She would increase her productive capacity, employ her idle, put fresh courage into her industrial and economical situation by doing this, and we would have in addition the obligation we now have the further security of the great power plants which were created.

"There is nothing really novel about such a program; the only novelty lies in the application to national obligations of those principles which a wise creditor would apply to a temporarily disabled debtor. Help put the debtor on his feet. Give him a start toward increasing his earning capacity, and the prospect of ultimate debt liquidation is improved. That sort of thing is done every day as between individual debtor and creditor. The difficulty seems to lie in thinking of the subject in international terms.

Americans Equal to Task

"Some amazingly good work has been done in Europe by Americans in the days since the armistice. They have shown such a sense of fairness, such a grasp of method, such an ability to organize the forces there into self-helpfulness, that I know that we could successfully undertake such a program as I have outlined, if we could put some of our best men at the job. The man who fears that we cannot trust the character, good sense and ability of Americans to undertake a work of this kind, has less faith in his fellow countrymen than I have. I believe that we can.

"The great task would only evolve gradually. At best we can only get a portion of this interest paid at once. We would only have to plan expenditure as rapidly as income developed. I feel profoundly certain that sensibly to start on the program would result in rapidly developing the ability of our debtors to pay. With such a program wisely carried out they could in time discharge their full obligations to us. Some part I would certainly expend with no obligation for its direct return. We are talking now about remitting the debt, about scaling it, or about cutting down the interest for a period to a nominal rate. All that means giving up something. If we are willing to do that, why should we not give it up with the same generosity, but with much greater wisdom, by insisting that the full amount be devoted to the rehabilitation of the economic life of Europe, and toward invigorating its social welfare?

"Even if we get no direct return from some of the earlier interest payments, the indirect return would be greater than a direct return; for it would give the impetus, the confidence, the start toward self-helpfulness that Europe must have if the gravest dangers are to be avoided.

SAN MIGUEL BRIDGE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTA BARBARA, California—A barbecue, a parade, a program and a dance celebrated the throwing open to the public of the fine new concrete San Miguel bridge, at the town of San Luis Obispo, recently. The bridge is 835 feet long and 18 feet wide in the driveway, with a 400-foot fill on the San Miguel side. Bonds to the amount of \$115,000 were voted to erect this bridge, which serves a large territory, including Parkfield, Stone Cañon and other important sections. Architecturally, it is one of the finest bridges in the State.

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UTILITIES SEEKING A SERVICE CHARGE

Experience of Meriden, Connecticut, Involves Fundamentals in Question of Relationship of the Company and Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—In the light of petitions filed by gas and electric light companies with several state public utilities commissions for the right to levy a "service charge," the experience in Meriden, Connecticut, and the fundamentals laid down by the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, are regarded as significant by those in touch with the movement. Although the amount of the proposed charge has varied from 40 cents to \$1, practically all of the suggested levies have taken the form of a monthly charge on consumers' bills regardless of commodity consumption.

In the case of the Meriden Gas Light Company a service charge was adopted in addition to an increase of 10 cents a thousand feet in the commodity rate. Protest from citizens resulted in investigation by the Court of Common Council and report that the rates were unjust and unreasonable. The issue was appealed for hearing before the state commission, where the company entered the plea that it was operating on a deficit of \$2500 a year, even with the increase and service charge. The city committee of investigation stated that the accounts of the company showed that after a dividend of 8 per cent had been paid, there was a net surplus of more than \$6000, without taking into consideration other receipts amounting to about \$18,000.

The corporation entered the plea of higher cost, oil and freight charges, and examination of the accountant for the company brought out that the estimates for depreciation were figured on a very much higher basis than is usual and on a percentage of the amount of gas manufactured. It was also brought out that the company had paid for 10 years its 8 per cent dividend on its \$500,000 of capital stock and \$55,000 in extra dividends. Other figures showed the existence of an adequate reserve.

Right to Surplus

"A utility," said the Public Utilities Commission, finding the Meriden company to be in excellent financial condition, "is to be commended for maintaining a substantial depreciation reserve fund and accumulating a reasonable surplus, but there are limits to which these items should be augmented. Patrons should not be required to pay high rates for the purpose of accumulating and maintaining a surplus beyond the reasonable requirements of the company. The fundamental purpose of a utility company is to serve the public and the stockholder's special interest in the company is represented by shares of capital stock upon which he is entitled to receive a fair return. The benefits of a good economical management should accrue as well to the public as to the stockholder.

"It would be an unjust and unfair rate-making policy to permit stockholders of a utility company during prosperous years to receive extra dividends over and above a fair return on the value of the property, and require patrons during the lean years to pay increased rates in order to maintain a fair standard return. If a utility company during a long term of prosperous years has been able from excess earnings to set aside a substantial depreciation reserve fund and to accumulate a large surplus account, a considerable portion of which is represented not alone by book entries but by actual cash investments, it should not, when an emergency arises, disregard such accounts and expect its patrons to meet the emergency and bear all the immediate burdens of maintaining the company at its previous standard.

"We cannot accept the theory that surplus accumulations from operating revenues has no bearing on the question of rates, and that patrons have no interest in the surplus earnings. If the stockholders can declare extra dividends from surplus earnings, they can call upon such surplus to meet a deficiency in current operating revenues required to pay a standard or required dividend.

Analysis Required

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charge equitably apportioned among the different classes of consumers would require a careful study of local conditions pertaining to the different classifications of consumers, and an analysis of facts. Based upon the foregoing, the commission is of the opinion and finds that the present rates of the respondent company, including the service charge, are unreasonable as permanent rates."

Discussing the fairness of a flat charge for service, Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, described it as a matter of nice adjustment between the value of the large consumer to the business, and the fact that the small consumer, comprising 75 per cent of the total number of customers, forms the community for whose accommodation the franchise of the company was granted.

"It is true as claimed by the company," Mr. Higgins asserted, "that the large consumer is the profitable customer and makes possible a lower rate for the small consumer, but the advantage of a ready-to-serve service is more important and worth more to the large consumer. It needs that judicious balancing that would require a thorough study of all conditions. But, considering all the advantages claimed for the large customer and the profits derived from the sale of gas in large quantities for industrial and factory uses, we must not lose sight of the fact that three-fourths of the consumers represent the major portion of the population, for whose benefit, even more than for manufacturing purposes, the utility exists."

Mr. Higgins cited several cases where the public utilities commissions in other states had contended that a public utility is not entitled to higher rates if it has surplus funds and retains the mere showing of increased costs of operations due to war conditions; that sums taken from operating revenues and paid out as dividends or put into property in prosperous years should first be used in meeting charges of an emergency period of high costs before demand is made for higher rates. He also stated that there is a tendency to grant a service charge to the gas companies in several states to be considered as an element in fixing the rate of charge and to be considered as the fixed minimum charge in other classes of utilities. But the rate should be low enough to offset such a charge, and not be considered as an additional rate.

LIGHT AHEAD FOR AMERICAN FARMER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President, just made public here, sounded a note of optimism over the future outlook of American agriculture, in spite of the present serious plight of the farmers of the country.

In analyzing the present situation, the Secretary declared the troubles of the farmer due in great measure to world-wide conditions which are the inevitable aftermath of the world war. High freight rates, big crops produced in the face of high costs, unemployment in the other industries of the country, with the attendant lessening in buying, and the lack of a foreign market, are given as the more immediate causes for the conditions facing the farmer.

"Had some way been found," says the report, "for the people in need to buy our surplus at prices which would cover the cost of production the American farmer would have prospered with him. It is a terrible indictment of modern civilization that with such abundance here there are millions of people overseas suffering for the bare necessities and other millions starving to death. And surely we are sadly lacking in our understanding of economic laws or in our adjustment to them when the production of bounteous crops grown by the hard labor of 13,000,000 farmers and farm workers and their families is permitted to play such a large part in paralyzing our industries and business at home."

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PLAN OF WOMEN'S PARTY IS OPPOSED

Women's Trade Union League, Representing Workers, Differs With Leaders as to Proposed "Equal Rights" Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized working women are opposed to the blanket "equal rights" amendment to the federal Constitution for which the National Women's Party is carrying on an active campaign.

Declaring that the "known opposition to women's social and industrial laws on the part of members of the executive board of the National Women's Party makes it but fair to working women of the United States for the party itself to tell whether it stands for or against such laws," since it is proposing a blanket constitutional amendment which might affect them. The executive secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, Miss Ethel M. Smith, yesterday asked Miss Alice Paul to call together the executives of the National Women's Party for the purpose of making such a declaration on this point officially.

The proponents of a blanket law which even seems to jeopardize the interests of working women are morally obligated either to safeguard these women's interests, or at least to declare openly whether they are friend or foe to the laws in question, is the position taken by the representative of the National Women's Trade Union League, which has a membership of many thousands of organized working women. In an open letter, Miss Smith said:

"On the basis of legal advice from attorneys who have made a study of the special fields of constitutional and industrial law, our legislative committee and executives believe that the so-called 'equal rights' blanket amendment proposed by the National Women's Party to the federal Constitution would seriously interfere with existing laws which women have worked for years to secure. We believe, in the light of experience with the federal Constitution as it stands, that the language of your proposed amendment, if embodied in the Constitution, including the terms 'civil or legal disabilities and inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage' unless applying alike to both sexes, would be subject to such varying opinions by the state courts that laws protecting wage-earning women, including wage-earning mothers, would have to become once more the subject of lawsuits and eventual decision of the United States Supreme Court as to their constitutionality. At the very least, we believe that your proposed amendment, by throwing these laws into the courts, would involve years of lawsuits and delay before the question would be settled.

"These views were presented in a conference attended by you and other members of your executive board last Sunday night at the Continental Hall in this city. We cited well-known legal authority for these views. You replied, also citing legal authority, that you do not believe these laws would eventually be invalidated, but you admitted that your amendment

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would undoubtedly occasion lawsuits to determine this question.

"The fact that prominent lawyers have thus been cited on both sides of the question of constitutionality, seems to us in itself conclusive indication that the lower courts would differ and the matter thus be carried to the Supreme Court, after long delay and interference."

MR. DENBY SUBMITS NAVAL PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Denby is without recommendations. Neither is any reference made to the future naval policy as proposed by Secretary of State Hughes at the Armament Conference.

In connection with his tour of inspection in Haiti and Santo Domingo, Secretary Denby says: "I have not the slightest doubt that the occupation is being carried on as well as possible, and I am convinced it is being conducted kindly and firmly. I have no doubt that our government has brought benefit and rendered great service to the two republics since their occupation by our forces. The constant and exaggerated criticism of the naval administration renders the execution of our mission more difficult, and I hope we shall be free from this particular handicap in the near future."

The policy of economy has been extended to the naval establishment, the report says, and the fullest cooperation has been requested in preventing uneconomical use of naval supplies and funds.

The report discloses that the budget total for 1923 of \$431,754,000 is \$264,000,000 less than the original estimates. The report of the secretary and those of the department chiefs which accompany it are devoted to a review of the navy activities through the past year.

NEGROES PETITION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The second colored world democracy congress, a sequel to the meeting which in December, 1918, elected delegates to present the cause of the Negro race to the Versailles Peace Conference, began a week's session here yesterday. William M. Trotter of Boston presided. The purpose of the second congress, Mr. Trotter announced, is to formulate and present to the armament conference a petition for "the recognition of the equality of the races as a cardinal principle of any world peace policy."

SECURITIES CODE AMENDMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carrying forward its aim for public protection through the State "blue sky" laws, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission makes 11 recommendations for amendment to the regulations as they now stand. Inasmuch as the code regulating the sale of securities in the Commonwealth is really in process of development, the proposals are not unexpected, and it is felt that they incorporate the fundamental aim of the legislation and tend to considerably strengthen the code.

Under the proposals, authority would be given the Department of Public Utilities to revoke the exemption granted to securities which it is at the present time authorized to add to the list of exempted securities. Permission would be given to forbid the sale of any security between the time of filing notice of intention to sell and the submitting of any statement required by the department. Authority would also be given to require the production of accountants or engineers' reports at the expense of the companies in connection with investigation work.

Other recommendations would make clear that brokers dealing in exempted securities are not thereby freed of the obligation to register in order to carry on their business; would empower the department to refuse registration of any applicant convicted of a crime; requiring holders of certificates to carry them; empowering the department to require additional information with regard to the sale of exempted securities; and permitting arrest without warrant of persons suspected of violation of the "blue sky" law.

The right to compel witnesses to attend hearings and to require testimony under oath is also sought by the commission. The department requests its request for a law allowing the commission to revise at will the rates filed with them by gas and electric companies.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE TO OPERATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Board of Trade of Chicago and members of that exchange will be permitted to operate after December 24 under a revised order issued yesterday by the Supreme Court. The order, which is temporary, was made to meet the futures trading act, which takes effect on that date.



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POSITION OF THE DOMINION LEADERS

W. M. Massey Says the British Premier Alone May Approach the Sovereign on Matters Pertaining to the Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand is represented on the British delegation at the Washington Conference by Sir John Salmund, a judge of the Supreme Court and a recognized authority on constitutional law. The appointment is regarded here as having some special significance.

The prime ministers of the British Empire have been busy during the last year or two making constitutional precedents and readjusting the relations between the different dominions and the mother country. Many people have been asking just how far the ministers have gone and have been hinting that the improvement of the status of the dominions is not without its danger to the unity of the Empire.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, who took a prominent part in the discussion of the matter at the last imperial conference, insists that the bonds of empire, "light as air and stronger than iron," have not been weakened in the very least. But he believes that the time has come for a pause in the process of constitutional development, and his selection of a lawyer, who is a master of constitutional law, to speak for New Zealand in Washington is a guarantee that established rules will not be disturbed by the Dominion representative on the Empire delegation.

Definition of Dominion Status

When Mr. Massey was addressing the New Zealand Parliament regarding the work of the recent imperial conference, he set himself to define the status of a British Dominion more exactly than is often attempted. New Zealand's Prime Minister is not a lawyer; he is a farmer by occupation, and he does not use the precise language of the lawyer. But his interpretation of the position is of general interest.

"When the prime ministers of the Empire met in London for the Imperial Conference of 1921," he said, "there were in circulation some extraordinary ideas of the difficulties that had been created because the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions signed the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was being suggested at that time that the dominions had become independent. The point that was overlooked was that the peoples of all the dominions were the subjects of the King and citizens of the Empire. Whatever changes might have taken place in the constitutional status of the dominions, the territories were still part of the Empire and the people were the subjects of the King. Those conditions remain firmly established. When the King goes to war, on the advice of his ministers, every one of his subjects becomes automatically engaged in the war."

That was the position under constitutional law, declared Mr. Massey, and there was no getting away from it. It was quite true that a section of a community might refuse to go to war, might say that it would not risk itself in war for King, country or anything else. People who did that could earn the contempt of their fellow citizens, but they would not alter the essential fact that they were at war and that the Empire's enemy was their enemy. Did anyone imagine that if a state of the Empire declared itself to be standing out of a war in which the Empire was engaged, the enemy would take any notice of such a declaration? The people of that state would be automatically at war, and they would be bound by the result of the war.

Restriction of "Rights"

It was a common idea that a dominion of the Empire could do what it liked. It could do nothing of the sort. It might have a revolution, but that was quite another story. It was an integral part of the Empire as long as it remained within the Empire, and it was bound by the decisions of the Empire. If a state of the Empire attempted to be disloyal, it would suffer the consequences thereof.

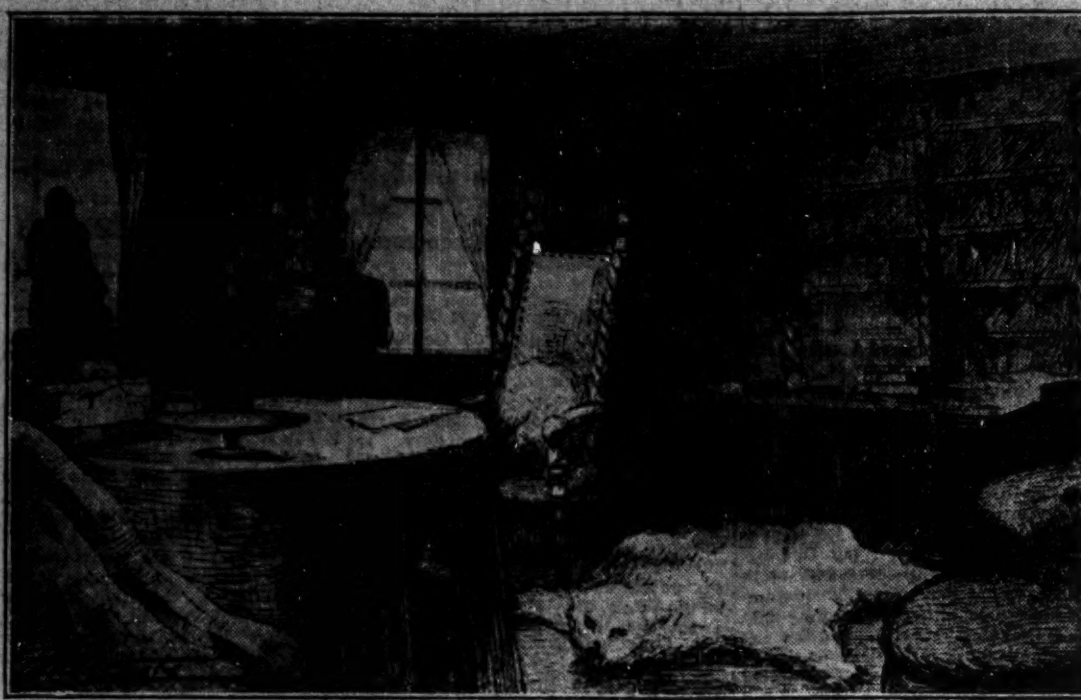
Another idea that had become prevalent before the conference was that a dominion of the Empire could approach the Sovereign directly with a recommendation. The difficulty under this heading might not be apparent at first sight. But let members imagine what would be the position if the prime ministers of half a dozen self-governing states approached the King directly with recommendations? They could not possibly agree, and the result would be chaos or worse than chaos. The actual position was that the Sovereign could only be approached through the Government of the United Kingdom, acting with the representatives of the dominions and of India. In each case the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom must speak for all. The fact at present was that Mr. Lloyd George was not merely Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, but was actually Prime Minister of the British Empire. That was the position that had been reached.

Issue Taken With Mr. Massey

Mr. McCallum—He is nothing of the sort. He is not our Prime Minister. You are.

Mr. Massey—I have the honor of being the Prime Minister of New Zealand. I am not the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

Mr. McCallum—But you are Prime Minister of this part of the Empire. Mr. Massey—The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom must be the channel of communication with the King. I hope the honorable gentle-

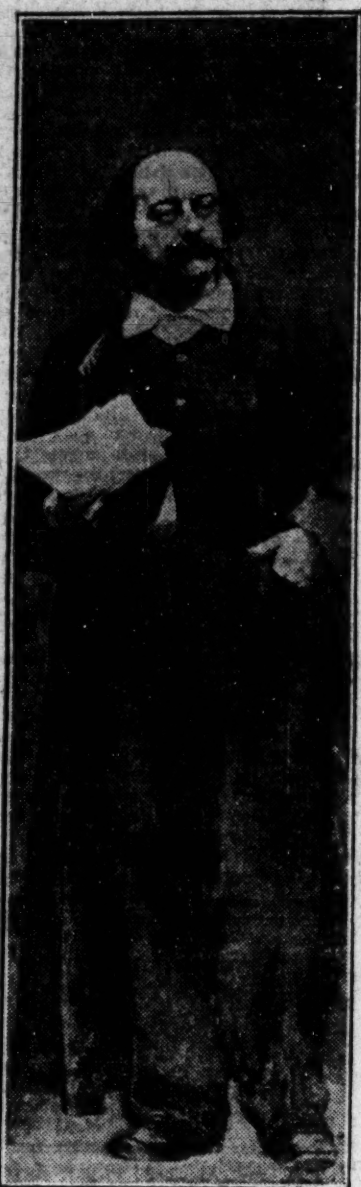


Flaubert's study at Croisset, from a drawing by Lecomte

THE FLAUBERT LEGEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is, as every one knows who cares for literature, a Flaubert legend, which is not less interesting and important than other legends by being true. Certain of its elements were be-



Gustave Flaubert in houppe, by Paul Baudouin

ing formed while the master was still living. They were modified and greatly added to in after years, especially with the publication of his wonderfully illuminating correspondence, and it is likely that more will be heard of them during the present celebrations of the centenary of Gustave Flaubert's birth, which took place at Rouen on December 12, 1821. The legend, it should be made clear, is not only a national or a local one. It is unnecessary to prove that Flaubert's style is the essence of his country's national qualities as expressed in literature. But he was not at all conspicuous in his patriotism or in devotion to his native province of Normandy. As he once said in a letter: "Nous ne sommes ni Français, ni Algériens. Nous sommes artistes. L'art est notre patrie." That is it.

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The tradition which has grown round Flaubert's name and example may more fitly be called professional than national, less an excuse for anniversary rhetoric than a quiet inspiration for all writers with an exacting conscience and for all other exacting workers in a slipshod world.

Flaubert's unrelenting industry was one of the characteristics which most impressed his fellow-writers and other contemporaries. It even seems to have been a by-word among the common people round him. From his house, a former Benedictine monastery, at Croisset, near Rouen, where nearly all his work was done and where, he liked to think, was composed that eighteenth-century masterpiece of the Abbé Prévost, "Manon Lescaut," there was a view of the Seine, or rather of the masts of the ships sailing on it between the two opposing slopes, "as if," so the Journal of the de Goncourt describes it, "on the stage of a theater." Up from the Seine could be seen, in its turn, the two castles of Flaubert's study and the Flaubert legend tells us that, far into the night, the boatmen catching sight of the lighted windows of "Monsieur Gustave," would look on them as a kind of beacon. Never was there such a martyr to pure literature. Hour after hour, day by day, and year by year he struggled heroically to find the elusive word which would exactly reflect his meaning. Having found it he labored to build it into a well-constructed edifice, able to resist all passages of time and change of fashion. He succeeded; not one of his works is likely to go out of date.

It is not very difficult to recall today the detached but not at all inhuman or unemotional life of an artist which Flaubert led—think of his love for certain of his friends, his consternation over the Prussian invasion of 1871.

In his letters, in the de Goncourt Journal, in the "Souvenirs Intimes" of Mme. Commanville, in the biographical study of Guy de Maupassant, Flaubert stands before us.

Flaubert disliked all movement. He did not go to Paris often, except now and then to meet his friends, Sainte-Beuve, Gautier, Alphonse Daudet, the Goncourts, Zola, at the famous Restaurant Magny, now no longer in existence. With these exceptions, and apart from the two journeys with Maxime Du Camp, in 1846 through Brittany and in 1849 through the Near East and Egypt, almost Flaubert's whole life was spent in and around his property at Croisset, and more particularly still, in the great study he had arranged for himself. When certain of his friends and acquaintances paid him calls—the Goncourts, Zola, Turgeniev—he would walk into the garden, but it was seldom. During the six years taken to write "Madame Bovary," during the five years occupied by "L'Education Sentimentale," and the two given to the polishing of that case of jewels, "Trois Contes," Flaubert scarcely stirred from his "cabinet de travail." He sustained himself as by a kind of "rage permanente," we are told, nearly all

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ways seated, for he held that "on ne peut penser et écrire qu'assis." He began to write at 5, lunched, and then slept a little. Early in the afternoon he took up his work again and continued until 3 or 4 in the morning, doing his best writing in the stillness of those night hours.

According to Maupassant, Flaubert wrote very slowly, stopping and reflecting over a word or phrase, then starting again, writing in the margins and up and down the paper until from 20 filled sheets, perhaps one perfect page was produced. Then, satisfied with it as read over, Flaubert would take it up and declaim it in a loud voice, for it was with him a conviction stated more than once, that "a phrase is only viable when it corresponds to all the necessities of respiration. I know that it is good when it can be read aloud."

At length this final test was passed and the pages were ready to go without further alteration to Mr. Charpentier, the publisher of Paris. The one perfect word found, it became for him a living thing. In a letter of August, 1876, he records that he had "at midnight ended his 'Coeur simple,' and was recopying it." Later a friend proposed certain alterations and Flaubert was inclined to agree. But he could not bring himself to the point of carrying out the suggestions. Those adjectives, those little inversions, a preposition here, a two-syllable word instead of a monosyllable there—all had been won from chaos and formlessness at the cost of much toil; he could not mar that which had been achieved.

This is Flaubert as he was. There was once a false picture. The critics unthinkingly labeled it "realist" and spread the report that to portray Flaubert as cheerfully setting out to render with exactitude and perfect fidelity the life of his age was to represent him truthfully. The Correspondence proved them wrong and demonstrated the falsity of either the one label or the other by itself, "realist" or "romantic." The double word, "realist-romantic," is the proper qualification and, if we must distinguish, we must say, "romantic" in personal inclination, "realist" in the force of discipline and heroic self-denial that self-denial which is a kind of higher self-assertion. It is indisputable that Flaubert had a definite strain of romanticism in his nature. Many of his favorites in literature—as his correspondence shows—were essentially romantic.

The first work Flaubert undertook, too, the early version of "La Tentation de Saint Antoine," was romantic. But there was always a deeper current, drawing him in the direction of realism, submerging his own personal views and preferences—and assertion of personality is perhaps, after all, the chief note of the true romantic. An early essay in romanticism is succeeded by the relentless discipline of "Madame Bovary." "Salammbô" follows, a book in whose coloring and accumulation of romantic detail, Flaubert, contrary to the opinion of his time, which held him to be a realist by nature, took the greatest delight. Then was written "L'Education Sentimentale," exact portrayal of the generation of 1848, and the second "Tentation," the pleasure in the composition of which Flaubert confessed in a well-known letter, came after.

At the end there was "Bouvard et Pécuchet," unfinished expression of all Flaubert's concentrated contempt for the bourgeoisie. He believed it to be his masterpiece and there have been critics found to agree with him. But after the complete triumph of "Madame Bovary" and "L'Education Sentimentale" this last novel must surely be judged to have been a descent to the comparatively low and monotonous level of misanthropic satire. Flaubert's greatness lay rather in the supreme artistic honesty of true realism—that realism of which

one says instinctively, not, "this is like real life," meaning life on its most unpleasant side, but "this is indeed life itself, rendered unswervingly, without prejudice in favor of either ugliness or of beauty."

The distinction this implies between Realism and Naturalism was not at first well understood. The confusion led to Flaubert's example being used as a justification for the lesser realist school, that of the de Goncourts, Zola, Maupassant, whose genius lay rather in realistic choice of subject and minute observation of the less pleasant sides of human existence than in absolutely realistic style.

Flaubert did not discover realism. Before him there had been the great Balzac, there had been Stendhal. But neither, Balzac in particular, however great his genius, was a wholly self-conscious artist, caring for his art and nothing but his art. Flaubert discarded intuition and the careless-ness in composition and style this sometimes brings with it; he gave a blow to sentimentality and pre-occupation with the artist's feelings. As an intrepid explorer might set out on a disagreeable expedition, he set out to express an impersonal art, an art which should neither preach nor condemn, neither describe nor praise its characters, but by sheer force of style, make them, average and little remarkable though they might be, live and move and have their being in his pages.

It is the last and—to all who are writers by calling—the most important element in the Flaubert legend, that, finding in prose, for the first time in the history of writing, the value, the dignity, and the difficulty of poetry, made the supreme demonstration of the truth that the subject does not matter, that the opinions of the writer, on which romanticism until his day had set such store, also were of no account, that, finally, absolute probity of style was the great transformer, turning mediocrity to wonder and sordidness to beauty.

STUDY OF STAR CLUSTERS PLANNED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard's astronomical work in Peru, the scope of which has been somewhat reduced in recent years, is expected to take on new importance with the return there of Prof. Solon I. Bailey to take charge of the observatory at Arequipa. Professor Bailey acted as director of the Harvard College observatory here from 1919 until the recent appointment as director of Dr. Harlow Shapley of California. He expects to sail for Peru within a few months.

In addition to building up the general work of the Arequipa station, it is expected that Professor Bailey will find an opportunity to push to completion the study of globular star-clusters.

NEW TRADE EPOCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Smuts Says the Union Is Entering on a Period of Rapid Commercial Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—in opening the proceedings at a conference of representatives of the principal co-operative organizations throughout the Union, for the purpose of considering a draft cooperative bill for the Union, General Smuts said that the government was being inundated with clamors from every branch of the producing community for help. When they went into the fact with the determination to help, they were up against the primary difficulty that the country was unorganized and this applied to practically every industry. If this unorganized condition of South Africa, the Union would simply be left behind. Other countries were nursing themselves for intensive production. Less would be consumed, less would be bought, competition would be keener than ever before, and unless they organized on proper lines he was afraid the farmers were going to suffer much more than they dreamed of.

General Smuts said he was very pleased to see that the delegates had come together to discuss methods of cooperation and the lines of legislation which would help them to organize. This was a conference representative of all industries. The experience of the continent of Europe, where cooperation was so far advanced, had been that the only sound method of cooperation was on the basis of unlimited liability, and for that reason it was decided to start cooperation in this country on similar lines.

They were in many senses at the parting of the ways in South Africa. They were entering into a new epoch of far more rapid development than in the past. The conditions of production in South Africa were as favorable as in any other country of the world. The burdens which rested on the people, the price of land, the price of labor were not as high as in other countries, and the cost of living was lower, so that they had all the natural conditions for expansion.

STORAGE SPACE IN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—The Balmorall Castle, the Edinburgh Castle, the Armadale Castle and the Kenilworth Castle are to have their cold storage accommodation increased from 25,000 to 50,000 cubic feet. Additions are also to be made to the accommodation on the Saxon, Walmer, Briton and Kinfans Castle.

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DEBATE ABRUPTLY OPENED IN CORTES

Charges of Irregularities in Conduct of Affairs in Morocco Prompts War Minister to Rise in Defense of Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The debate on affairs in Morocco was opened abruptly in the Cortes, and the middle of statement and dispute was at once entered. The President of the Chamber, Sanchez Guerra, announced that the debate would have the character of an interpellation, and there was the desire to afford it the utmost amplitude. Many deputies had asked for their places in it, and all would be given their opportunity.

Two deputies who have made something of a specialty upon Morocco in recent times, Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano, were the first to speak, and they soon brought up the War Minister in challenge of them. Mr. Lazaga, in penitence of recollection, referred to errors in his own stated views in the past and how dearly he had paid for them. Spain had committed the grave error in Morocco of intrusting the command to persons who were very excellent in military organization, no doubt, but quite incapable in the matter of political action. The Spanish organization of the police forces out there was absurd, since officers were sent there upon these duties without sufficient means to live in the country. This had inevitably led to all kinds of irregularities, and the results of that kind of thing could not be useful for Spain.

Abd el Krim. The central, most active and potent figure of the whole disaster, Mr. Lazaga went on to say, was the Moor, Abd el Krim, who was now leading the rebel hosts. For 12 years this Abd el Krim had been employed in the commandancy at Melilla, and he held all the secrets there, knew the differences between the officers and the high command, the complaints they made, the complaints that came in Spain and Morocco from outside, and everything. Abd el Krim was denounced by an enemy—a country—not Spanish, for facilitating the transit of things to another entity, and without any investigation he was then imprisoned in the fortress of Rostrogordo.

At the conclusion of the world war the pressure that was put upon Spain to keep Abd el Krim imprisoned was relieved and he was set at liberty. He knew then all the secrets, the weaknesses and the complaints against Spain, and he determined to make use of them. The statements that had been made about differences between the last Commandant-General of Melilla, General Silvestre, and Abd el Krim were inexact. The Moor had obtained his influence in an hereditary way through his father. He knew the rivalries among the generals who were exercising command in Morocco, and the weakness of the officer who was in command over them—General Silvestre—who was unable to impose himself upon them.

Melilla Army Undermined. There was a sensation in the Chamber at this statement of dissensions in the Melilla command before the disaster, and Abd el Krim's taking advantage of them, but the speaker challenged the government to contradict him. He went on with more remarkable statements.

The High Commissioner, said Mr. Lazaga, paid a visit from Tetuan to Melilla for the purpose of stopping the operations that were taking place at that end of the zone, and after Abaran and Sidi Dris, shortly before the disaster, the War Minister of the time, the Viscount de Eza, said that these operations were "an accident" and no further steps in this direction were to be taken. At the time of the disaster the army in Melilla was utterly wanting in efficiency. There were 23,000 men in Melilla, but the army was undermined by organizations that fought against the better elements. The good elements did not desire that the clandestine elements in the Ministry of War should continue working against them. And, finally, his idea of what should now be done was severe and exemplary punishment of the rebels and an intensive political action, which was the true solution of the problem of Morocco.

Trouble of Long Standing.

Then Mr. Solano gave his reading of the signs of the times, declaring that the trouble with which Spain was now afflicted was not generated last July but many years ago. In Melilla something of the same kind of thing had happened as in Manila, where all the streets had been named after generals, some of whom were useless and the rest harmful. The country and the various governments were responsible for the disaster at Melilla because of the cowardice that they had displayed. General Berenguer was a keen and clever man, but he had agreed to things that he never ought to have done. Mr. Solano spoke strongly of the constitution and management of the native police in Morocco, which force was instrumental in the disaster. These native police were commanded by Spanish officers who knew absolutely nothing about the Moors and their ways. The officers were to be severely censured for the cruelties they had practiced, and they had often been seen expending more money than they earned in pay. The Moors in such circumstances could be no guarantee for Spain. So Spain had lost her prestige with them as the result of what had been done. The army, noble and worthy, could not be a party to this, and so when

there was talk of propositions for rewards and honors he wished to see that the proper punishments should be inflicted where they were due before-hand. The soldiers were alone in their camp; they knew that the officers were not doing their duty, and they knew how badly the administration was being worked. Little by little all that brought on the disaster. They knew strange things about houses that had been built in Melilla, who were the owners of them, and why they had been built.

Military Juntas Pernicious

Mr. Solano then proceeded with remarkable statements about the state of the army at Melilla at the time of the outbreak, remarking that the Military Juntas were one of the hopes for the country but they managed their affairs badly. Regiments had gone into action without knowing how to form themselves, and at Tizra the Spanish troops would not advance until General Cavalcanti personally put himself at the head of them, and plunged into the struggle. The War Minister in the last government, the Viscount de Eza, had been exercising his office at the dictation of the juntas in spite of the good that was to be said for them; the best military authorities considered that the conduct of the juntas was most pernicious to the army.

All discipline and all respect for the high authority had disappeared. There had been divergences between General Silvestre and Berenguer. The former disdained everything connected with the civil element, and Berenguer was unaware of the occupation of Melilla—shortly before the disaster—and did not really know of it until the worst had happened. Nobody yet knew why General Silvestre had done what he did. There was a responsibility in this for the general who had done it, but another one also for those who had not opposed it.

Inefficiency of State

Mr. Solano then added that some officers had sold rifles to the Moors. This statement created a sensation. "Nobody is hurt by this remark," said Mr. Solano, "except those who hurt their country. A general to whom fame there is a monument at Melilla sold munitions to the Moors!" (More sensation!) The army, he went on to say, was still without the things that it needed, and private effort was rapidly accomplishing what the state could not. In 48 hours the Marquess de Urquijo sent 2000 mattresses out there. The soldiers were badly fed because the administration was corroded by disorganization and had no duct. Their methods in Melilla must be changed, because they were going the same way there that they went in Cuba. What they must do was to make a careful selection of the men to whom control was given, and the government should convey the impression that it would apply justice.

After all these accusations and challenges the Minister of War at last intervened, declaring that he must protest strongly, although not given to violent protests. Parliament, he said, had the right to denounce all that needed remedy; indeed, it had more than the right, the obligation; but discretion was imposed when their countrymen were fighting and were face to face with the enemy. He had respect for the good intentions of all, but those circumstances must be taken into account. They must observe prudence. They were facing a rebellion that had produced a very grave situation. It was getting better, and it would end with the complete triumph of Spanish arms, but they were still fighting. Consequently he did not think it opportune to talk of bad conduct on the part of officers and generals. Of all that he would speak when the proper time came, and for the present he would limit himself to asking Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano not to say that the officers of the native police were bandits unless they had more proof.

Army's Honor Defended

Mr. Lazaga declared he had said no such thing, and Mr. Solano remarked that he had said it of only a few, whereupon the War Minister exclaimed that he could not pass without protest any sort of generalization in such charges. A wild scene, precursor of many more, followed. The Left were backing up the accusing deputies, and Mr. Solano rose to declare that he could give the names of the officers whom he referred to. The War Minister retorted that such a thing in such a form ought not to be done in the Chamber. "I have the names!" shouted out Mr. Solano again, and great excitement rose in the Chamber, many deputies calling out, "Let him speak the names!" "They have been speaking of thieves," Mr. de la Cierva answered, "a thing that is very rare in this place nowadays, and such as has not taken place for years. They have been speaking of officers having sold guns to the Moors, and that is ancient history, as is said, it is not fair to refer it to the present circumstances. Then I say to Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano that after their accusations they have the inevitable duty of giving the names. Let them do so, that I may fulfill my duty in applying the proper punishment. It is not possible to generalize in accusation, and that is what is being done now. Is there anyone who dares to say here that the army is made up of bandits?" Mr. Villanueva, a leader of the Democratic Liberal section, expressed his astonishment that remarks like that

should be made from the ministerial seats, whereupon Mr. de la Cierva answered, "Mr. Villanueva is indignant, but it appears incredible to me that that should be the case when I am defending the honor of the army!" This brought on one of the most remarkable and significant scenes witnessed in the Chamber for a long time. There was a storm of protest, and the Liberals, who had been expected to support the government, rose to their feet shouting, while the Republicans and Socialists joined with them in making a noisy chorus. The President of the Chamber, Sanchez Guerra, intervened tactfully and firmly, saying nobody had offended the army, and he would not have tolerated it. Mr. de la Cierva was appeased, saying it was well they should show their indignation when their love for the army was questioned. There must not be generalization, and they must not speak of "robbers and cowards."

There were further passages between Mr. Solano and the War Minister, but the tumult gradually quieted down. Mr. de la Cierva very energetically declared that he was there to apply justice and would do it. As to the military juntas, nobody had intimidated him. Those juntas were established by a decree that had never been discussed. He declared that if they were incompatible with the discipline of the army he would dissolve them. "But they have got the guns!" gently intimated Mr. Nougues. "Then with their guns and everything else they will be dissolved!" exclaimed the War Minister, brave and bold.

NEW SOUTH WALES ENDOWMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The benefits of the much-discussed endowment bill, recently introduced into the New South Wales Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Motherhood, Mr. McGillivray, will be confined to families whose income does not provide more than the basic wage proclaimed by the Board of Trade as sufficient for the maintenance of a man, his wife, and two children.

It will be recalled that the Labor Government proposed to raise the money to meet the payments under the bill by means of a state lottery, but the determined opposition of the Protestant church has evidently had its effect, as the fund from which the money is to be paid will be appropriated from the ordinary revenue of the State and will not depend upon the institution of a state lottery. The Minister was careful to state that the one scheme did not depend upon the other, and he added that the lottery proposal had not been considered by the Cabinet.

The payments under the measure will range from 6s. to 10s. per child per week. No payment is to be made unless a child or children are maintained by the mother, but in specified circumstances the Minister may direct that payment be made to some person approved of by him. No payment will be made to a mother who is unmarried or has not been a bona-fide resident of the State for at least two years before the date of application for payment, or if she is not enrolled as a voter under the Electoral Act.

If a man with three children has an income amounting to 6s. a week over the basic wage, his wife will not receive any subsidy for one of the children, but she will be entitled to a payment if there are four children unless the income of her husband is equal to 12s. a week above the basic wage.

A provision which will probably cause controversy, as making sectarian influence possible, is the clause stating that conductors of orphanages approved by the government shall be entitled to receive 6s. a week in respect of every child inmate. It is not clear yet whether the clause which provides for an increase or reduction in subsidy in respect of any child upon the report of the Board of Trade or any authorized person, can be construed to include orphanages.

SHOE PROCLAMATION REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office. PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The proclamation of May 12, 1921, prohibiting the import of certain boots and shoes, has been revoked, and the articles regarded as "ordinarily made in the Union," and for which permits to import will be given. Include all classes of turnshoes, certain classes of men's boots, costing at the factory from 15s. to 19s., and women's boots in the same class, also all patent leather and canvas shoes.

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"TURNING POINT" IN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

J. R. Clynes Says British Government's Newest Plan Is Acceptance of the Responsibility to Provide Work for Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The proposals of the British Government for dealing with the present abnormal situation in industry and commerce fall generally into three classes: (1) Stimulation of trade (extension of export credits scheme and loan guarantees); (2) relief works (roads, land drainage, emigration, and so forth); and (3) relief of distress (levy on employers and employed, with government contribution).

In outlining these proposals before the members of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister stated that nothing like the present distress had been experienced in this country since the period following the Napoleonic wars. It is only in the light of that fact, and with the knowledge that the government has already applied temporary palliatives and administered extensive relief funds, that the present proposals can be judged. The most fundamental and constructive measures in the proposals are the extension of the export credits scheme and the guarantee of loans covered by the Trades Facilities Bill. Under the original credits scheme the government guaranteed the exporter 85 per cent of the cost, with recourse against him for half the risk on approved export transactions.

The scheme applied only to certain countries, and approval had to be obtained on each transaction. These restrictions, in practice, proved to be obstructive, and it is proposed under the new powers to extend the scheme to any countries whatsoever, and to set up an advisory committee who will fix a maximum for each class of goods, within the limits of which traders will be permitted to transact business without seeking immediate approval for each transaction. The government guarantee will be increased to 100 per cent of the cost of the goods exported, with the trader liable on resource to 57½ per cent and the government risk still 42½ per cent. The period of the credits will be extended where necessary up to the year 1927.

As to Loans Guarantee.

The other side of this measure refers to the guarantee of loans. Where the government is satisfied that a loan raised within the United Kingdom, in the dominions, or in any foreign country either by governments, corporations or any other responsible body of persons will be applied to a capital undertaking or to the purchase of goods manufactured within the United Kingdom, they will guarantee the payment of the interest on the loan. The electrification of railways, the extension of canals and railways, and similar works will come under this scheme, and a committee of experts will be set up to decide the relative value of the proposed undertakings in providing employment.

The total liability of the government under these proposals must not exceed £25,000,000.

Under the heading of relief works it is proposed to allocate a sum of £10,000,000 for agriculture, land drainage, forestry, road building and improvement, and so forth. A sum of £300,000 (in addition to the sum of £37,000 already allocated) is to be voted for purpose of settling former service men in the dominions.

For the immediate relief of distress the government proposes a levy on the following basis of contribution:

Employed	Employer	Persons	State
Men	2d.	2d.	2d.
Women, girls	1d.	1d.	1d.
boys	1d.	1d.	1d.

A Turning Point

The immediate criticism of these proposals was of a general and non-constructive character. On the Labor

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Good quality brushes.

Smaller size suitable for children. 6/6

F. 6. Choice Handbag in Morocco. Leather stamped design in self shade of Brown, containing 12 compartments and long central pocket. Lined with blue and fitted with mirror and scent bottle. Size of bag 10 in. long 6 in. wide 5 in. deep. Price 21/6

F. 1. Choice Gilt Powder Bowl. 7/11

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side, J. R. Clynes said that the proposals marked a turning point in the history of the country, and that in the future the government would accept the responsibility of providing work for its citizens. Mr. Barnes also spoke of the fine spirit of the Premier's speech and called attention to the absence of general recrimination in the debate. Mr. Asquith called the exports credits a gamble, but other immediate comments were generally favorable. It is only as the proposals were more closely examined that anything like effective criticism was advanced.

The Labor Party has declared definitely against "what is becoming known as the 2d. levy on the grounds that it places the larger share of the burden of the relief of distress on the industrial section of the community, and that the amount to be raised by this means is inadequate. It is pointed out that railway servants and the employees of public authorities will be exempt from payment under this scheme, but—when unemployed—will participate in its benefits. Dr. Addison points out that while the country is spending £4 7s. 3d. per head on armaments, it is providing only 14d. per head for the improvement of "slum" dwellings. He challenges the statement that the building trade is working to its full capacity, and quotes instances of wholesale dismissals as a result of the curtailment of the housing plans.

Only Road to Recovery

Members of Parliament from all parties are calling for a revision of the Peace Treaty in the conditions of which, they affirm, lies the most potent cause of the present situation. Business men generally consider the sum allocated for export credits inadequate, and unlikely to create any widespread revival of trade. Dr. Macnamara admits that the proposals only touch the fringe of the problem. On the other hand, many business men see in the loans guarantee a means of raising money for constructive schemes which will provide work for thousands of men, and they are of opinion that many applications will be made under this section of the proposals.

Perhaps the most constructive criticism of the proposals comes from two of the British representatives on the League of Nations Assembly. Mr. Barnes says that whatever may be done within the nation to relieve the burden of the present situation, the real remedy is a world problem and can only be applied by the joint action of all the nations. Lord Robert Cecil points out that much of the good that might be done by means of export credits in stimulating the exchange of goods will be hindered by the safeguarding of industries Act and the reparations clauses of the Peace Treaty. If the situation had been understood at the time of the armistice, reparations would then have been made for the economic recovery of Europe; the only road now to recovery is by organized international cooperation.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S TOUR OF UPPER EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—That Saad Zaghlul Pasha's tour of Upper Egypt was ill-advised must be apparent to even the most enthusiastic of the Pasha's supporters. Inigmously debarred from landing anywhere after the disturbances at Assiout and Giza, his band of newspaper correspondents melted away through lack of

Wanamaker's
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These are busy days.

And it is very easy to overlook certain things that should not be overlooked.

Too many people buy in haste.

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Which is something to be grateful for in days like these.

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PRACTICAL HELP FOR BOYS OF MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office. MELBOURNE, Victoria.—This city has two organizations which make a deep impression on its boy life—the Newsboys Society, which will always be associated with the name of Miss Edith Onians, and the William Forster Try Boys Society. Both organizations are planning the erection of new premises, and the appreciation of Melbourne citizens will make the task easier.

The evening classes in both societies help the city boy to become a gymnast, to learn a trade, play the piano or violin, sing, and so forth. The Try Boys Society has indoor sports and billiards, as well as camps and quarterly social gatherings. It seeks to draw boys from the streets at night by giving them practical training and wholesome amusement and it finds country homes for boys who wish rural life or in whose interests removal from city influence is necessary. Six hundred boys were enrolled on the books of the society for the year.

The Newsboys Society does a much-needed work with its hot meals and gifts of clothing, its boy scout department, and its inculcation of high ideals. The great honor list of old newsboys who fought in the war is a continued education to the present boys in good citizenship and patriotism.

CORPORATIONS PLEAD GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pleas of guilty were made in the United States District Court yesterday by seven corporations and 10 individuals, members of the Eastern Terra Cotta Association. They were charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

MAIL TUBE FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reinstatement of the pneumatic mail tube system in Boston as the most efficient and rapid means of handling mail is urged in a report of the post office and postal facilities committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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Holiday Gifts

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From the place that pleases
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SCARFS
Finest American and Imported Silks, \$1 to \$4.
Unique ideas in pure Silk Knitted Scarfs, \$3.50 to \$5.

HOSIERY
In Silk, Lisle and Wool. Wool, in heather effects, Plain and checked. Ribbed \$1 to \$3.50.

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SHIRTS
Madras, Silk, Flannel. In every style that men have approved. Unusual in design, \$2.35 to \$12.

POPULAR ARTICLES
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MOTORING
Camel's Hair and Woolen Mufflers. Gauntlet Gloves. Two-in-one Gloves (a wool glove inside a leather or buckskin). One-finger mittens. Storm Hats. Fur Coats. Fur Lined Coats. Leather Reversible Coats.

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Dress Gloves. Dress Shirts. Dress Vests, silk or pique. Matched Jewel Sets. Cane. Silk Suspenders. Mufflers. Close-roll Silk Umbrellas. Boxes for Silk Hats.

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Bill Folds. Pass Cases. Street Gloves. Velour Hats. Cuff Links. Scarf Holders. Handkerchiefs. Scarfs.

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LIKELY Luggage—full line. Leather Toilet Cases. Leather Collar Bags. Handkerchief Cases. Military Hair Brushes. Umbrellas, great variety. Cane. Velour Hats. Caps. Boxes for Silk Hats.

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Golf Hose of Camel's Hair and best Woolen Hose in the world. Sweaters of Camel's Hair or Wool. Sport Vests of Camel's Hair or All Wool. Golf Caps. Sport Hats. Gloves. Sweaters and Knitted Jackets.

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Pajamas, Bathrobes, silk, wool or velvet. Felt Comfy Slippers. House Coats. Dressing Gowns.

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Patent leather is inactive for the present, Boston tanners doing but little with domestic buyers. There is more or less foreign buying, but of great volume. Philadelphia tanners report an improving trend to the trading. The price range is, for patent sole 75-70 cents. No. 1 kips 60 cents. Ideas 40-45 cents. The glazed kid situation is featured by cautious buying. In the east, but somewhat liberal in the west. Foreign buyers in the export market are slow to operate unless at bargain figures.

1,500 Sun Boat	52%	7%	4%
1,500 Texas Co.	47%	4%	4%
0.100 Tex P C & O	30	28%	25%
200 Transact Oil	12%	10%	10%
400 Union Oil	20%	18%	20
7,000 Un Pac	12%	12%	12%
1,500 Un Fruit	12%	12%	12%
2,000 U S Rubber	56%	51	53%
1,200 U S Smelt	36%	34	36%
2,000 U S Steel	81%	82%	83%
1,900 U S Steel prd	114%	112%	113
400 Utah Sp	65	59%	64%
1,500 Union Pac	35	31%	32%
1,500 West Un	92%	91	92%
2,000 West Elgin	19%	18%	19%
2,000 Willys Over	6%	5%	6%
Ex-dividend.			

The restoration of the gold standard being such an extremely complicated problem, the definite solution of which is certainly not to be expected in the immediate future, the first practical aim for the monetary policy of every country must be to give a stable internal value to its own monetary standard. To achieve such a stabilization it is necessary, in a period of rising prices and an increasing volume of credits, to direct all efforts toward restriction. A high rate of interest and a severe cutting down of the demands for credit are then a right means for the attainment

FINANCIAL NOTES

financial life of the country, have given expression to opinions on the outlook, which are of value. At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal Sir Vincent Meredith, president, said: "In the most propitious circumstances of trade, prophecy is rash, and in the complicated conditions that

The German import trade, though still below the pre-war figures, has revived greatly in recent times, and is once more a prominent feature of Leith dock traffic. Among sailors and firemen there is still a good deal of unemployment at the port of Leith, though there again matters have improved considerably of late.

Exports of silver for the 11 months ended with November aggregated \$44,000,000 as against \$107,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1920, while silver imports for the silver amounted to \$58,000,000 compared with \$82,000,000 during the 11 months ended with November, 1920.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES


United States is a subject that will be kept well to the fore.

NEW YORK, New York—Futures closed barely steady. There was a peak of about \$4 a bale under heavy selling in the cotton market yesterday. December 17.40, January 17.18, March 17.18, May 17.00, July 16.56.


France (Swiss)....	1943	1938	1930
Lire	0.480 1/2	0.446	1930
Guilders	3646	3595	4020
German marks	0.050 1/2	0.054 1/2	2380
Canadian dollar ..	92 3/4	91 1/8	90
Argentine pesos...	3289	3300	9450
Drachmas (Greek) ..	0.422	0.417	1930
Penetas	1475	1438	1930

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FURTHER CREDIT IN AUSTRIA DEMANDED

Finance Minister's Proposal for 20,000,000,000 Additional Crowns Must, It Is Argued, Be Met by New Issue of Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Dr. Guertler, new Minister of Finance, has begun his official activities by demanding from the National Assembly a further credit of 20,000,000,000 crowns. As this sum can only be raised by the printing of new banknotes, and as the note circulation is already some 81,000,000,000 crowns, it will not be long before the total note circulation exceeds 100,000,000,000 crowns.

The Finance Minister requires this money for various urgent purposes: to pay for foodstuffs from abroad; to defray the costs occasioned by the Hungarian obstructive tactics in the Burgenland; to provide the salaries of a preposterously large army of state officials, and lastly to cover the enormous expenditures involved in the abolition of government control food bureaus and freeing the distribution and sale of foodstuffs.

It is clear that the 20,000,000,000 marks are absolutely necessary. It would be utterly hopeless at such a moment to think of issuing some or foreign loans. Austria has no credit abroad or at home. Consequently recourse must be had to the usual means—the printing presses of the Austro-Hungarian bank, which will furnish the money in neatly tied-up bundles of notes of all denominations.

Results of Inflation

Naturally this will not help to improve the standing of the Austrian crown, at home or abroad. It will only result in new demands for increased salaries and wages from the state employees, and further higher sums for foreign foodstuffs. The financial situation in Austria seems to be growing more hopeless every day. No sooner is one crisis averted than another appears. For instance, only a short time ago the street car fares in Vienna were raised from 16 to 18 crowns because of the demands of the employees for higher wages, and now it is said that fares must be increased again because the employees in the electrical works, which furnish the power for the street railways, are also demanding increased pay.

Austria is confronted with so many financial problems and difficulties that it is hard to say which is the most serious. Certainly one of the greater, if not the greatest, is the question of the state employees. The number of these is estimated at 262,000. Statistics of the families of these officials show that each of them has to provide for one and a half persons beside himself, so that the state is supporting 600,000 individuals out of a total population of 8,000,000, or about one-ninth.

The whole army of 262,000 is composed of 125,000 officials and clerks, 84,000 workmen, and 53,000 national guards and policemen. The 84,000 workmen are employed in railways, post and telegraph service, government tobacco factories, forests, and salt mines. The railways employ over 94,000 officials and workmen; the national guards number 30,000—gendarmes 11,400 and policemen 11,000.

Proposal Discredited

Sir Drummond Fraser, the eminent banker of Manchester, England, and member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which came to Austria to investigate the economic and financial situation, suggested that the superfluous state employees should be sent on the land. An English diplomatist, when told this, dryly remarked that Sir Drummond either had not seen the Austrian state official or else had not seen the land. The average Austrian official is probably a more helpless person than most of his class; whilst as for the land, more than one-third of new Austria is forest, and more than one-tenth high mountain regions, which are wholly unproductive.

As a matter of fact, the whole question of transplanting the state officials to work on the land was gone into very thoroughly by the Austrian Reparation Commission under Sir William Goode. After careful investigation it was decided that possibly 5 per cent of the total number might be of use on the soil. These were chiefly railway employees, who usually have small gardens allotted to them. But the great bulk of government officials, who spend all their working hours in offices, would be absolutely helpless if called up to work on a farm, or even in a garden.

The trouble is that no serious attempts are apparently being made to reduce the number of state officials. In one small village, in Styria, where the post office was run up to a year ago by the general shopkeeper and his daughter, there are now three regular officials. Muerzzug, also in Styria, and once the hunting-box of former Emperor Francis Joseph, is a mere hamlet with one store, one inn, two farmhouses and half a dozen cottages. The postoffice is open only two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon, and the staff consists of three uniformed officials.

It must be admitted that there are many excuses for this state of things. The succession states—Slovenia, Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia—and Italy have expelled from their newly acquired territories many thousands of state officials of the old Austria. These have all come to Vienna, and the government has been forced to give them some kind of position, as otherwise they would fare poorly. A few have been pensioned, which, in view of the present high cost of living, might almost be described as a modified starvation.

Vigorous measures ought to be

taken toward cutting down the number of officials, but here the political question constitutes a great obstacle. Neither of the great political parties has the courage to take up the matter in earnest, and thereby court the hostility of a quarter of a million voters. And outside the political parties, there is no power or force in the country which can do anything. It is true that the National Assembly has nominated an economy commission, but nobody expects any results from its work. A strong vigorous body might perhaps do something to improve the situation; it is generally admitted that it is ridiculous, and even criminal, to keep 100,000 persons at unproductive work when they ought to be employed in much more useful directions.

To reform the whole civil service of a country, even under normal conditions, constitutes a gigantic task, but in the present state of chaos in Austria such an undertaking seems well nigh impossible. It will be interesting to see what the economy commission accomplishes.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The problem of providing aid for municipal finances in British Columbia is proving a difficult one for the provincial government. It was first suggested that the personal property tax should be turned over to the municipalities, but this led to a storm of protest from the business interests and the government reconsidered this decision. The next proposal was that a new tax, to be imposed on betting on race tracks, estimated to bring in \$250,000 per annum, should be given to the municipalities and also an increase of 50 per cent on motor license fees, which increase is expected to produce \$400,000. There is no objection to the motor tax going to the municipalities but criticism has arisen over the proposal that a betting tax should be used to restore municipal revenues to a point where all expenditures can be met.

The Victoria City Council has already declared itself in opposition to this race track gambling tax which is characterized as an attempt on the part of the provincial government to make the municipalities a partner "in this demoralizing business." In passing a resolution to this effect it was further decided to endeavor to prevent gambling on city property. One of the aldermen pointed out that if the province imposed the proposed 5 per cent tax on race track bets, there would certainly be no racing in this vicinity in the future.

Six seven-day race meets were held in British Columbia last summer, and on the basis of statements made that a sum of \$7,000,000 passed through the pari-mutuel machines during these meets, the Provincial Minister of Finance determined to impose a tax of 5 per cent on all money bets. There has been no previous attempt at provincial taxation in connection with race-track meets here. The Dominion Government levies a tax. This year is the first for several years that there has been an organized attempt on an elaborate scale to revive race meets, with betting permitted on the pari-mutuel system. The general impression is that the proposed provincial tax will effectively put an end to the sport in this Province, especially since municipalities do not wish to derive revenues through gambling.

MANITOBA GIVING WORK TO UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Although unemployment is not so pronounced in Manitoba as elsewhere, the municipal and provincial governments are cooperating to relieve the situation as it exists as far as possible. The number of unemployed in Winnipeg would be less than it is, were it not that a large number of easterners, who came west during the harvest period, are drifting from the farms into the city to seek employment for the winter. As they rarely meet with success in this, they become charges upon the city, which must provide for them as well as those who resided here originally.

The city has opened up a wood yard for operation throughout the winter, where unemployed are given temporary work in cutting wood. They are supplied with meals, a little money, and a place to sleep in. Heads of the various municipal departments have been instructed to report any opportunities for employment, and if the expense is not too great, the work recommended is undertaken as part of the relief measures of the workless. The provincial government has expressed its willingness to cooperate with Winnipeg in the erection of a bridge over the Winnipeg River at Point du Bois, where an electric generating plant is located. It made this statement to a delegation of Labor members of the Legislative Assembly which waited upon it, and stated also that it was willing to undertake the project upon the terms laid down by the federal Minister of Labor, namely, the city, provincial and federal governments each to defray one-third of the cost of the bridge.

The delegation urged the provincial cabinet to call a special session of the Legislature to consider steps for relieving unemployment, but this was not acted upon. They advocated the extension of the housing scheme, which provides for a government loan to workers at a low rate of interest and upon easy payments for the purpose of building their own homes. At present, it is at a standstill, having run out of funds. Another possibility for employment suggested by the delegates was the commencement of preliminary work on a proposed highway between Winnipeg and Kenora, Ontario.

LABOR LENDS VOICE TO AID WORKLESS

Communists Admonished for Alleged Exploitation of Unemployed—Government Tasked for Its "Inactivity"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The executive of the British Labor Party found it incumbent upon itself to admonish the members of the Communist Party for their mischievous activities among the unemployed. The statement issued by the party is a frank and clear indictment, and warns the unemployed that their sorrows and misery are being exploited by irresponsible and self-appointed "leaders" without authority to speak on behalf of organized Labor. By appealing to the passions of the people, by taking advantage of the opportunities offered at mass meetings arranged under the auspices of local official bodies, dangerous doctrines are scattered which find root here and there among a section of the unemployed, unbalanced through privation.

The writer has so emphasized the opinion that the Communists exercise but little influence among British workers, that some explanation is necessary as to the meaning of recent unemployed demonstrations, violent speeches and skirmishes with the police. The simple explanation is that there is no unemployment problem, there would be no Communist Party—work, meaning, at all events. It is doubtful if the party membership is even 5000 strong; there is not a local branch that can boast 40 paying members—not even in the large industrial centers.

The Ordinary Procedure

There is not sufficient organizing ability among them, except when they concentrate all their forces on an occasional meeting in the largest towns, to arrange for unemployed demonstrations on their own account. What happens is this: as stated, demonstrations are organized by the local trades councils and Labor Party, the program which has been adopted by the Labor movement as a whole is explained, with the customary resolution calling upon the government to act on the lines indicated; the meeting is about to disperse when some one suggests a march through the town, a few stones are thrown, there is a charge by the police to disperse the crowd, more stones, batons are used and there is present the makings of a riot.

In utilizing the machinery of existing organizations the comrades are faithfully following the advice of Moscow, who instruct the adherents of the Third International to "bore from within" with a view to capturing the organizations. The degree of success is measured by the extent to which these loose unofficial organizations are attached to the constitutional movements. In the case of the unemployed, numbers of them are obviously not affiliated to any organization, nor are they subject to the hard discipline which membership of, say, a responsible trade union entails.

Communist Power Diminished

Prior to the unemployed agitation, in the days when the whole countryside was ringing with the clatter of industry, when for every man and woman capable of work was found something to do, it was the unofficial shop stewards and shop committees movement upon which the attention of the Communists was devoted. The difficulties which the various government departments experienced in 1915-18 in dealing with the activities of the shop stewards were greater than is generally known; but the movement has been sobered down very considerably by the diplomatic action of the unions themselves in finding a niche in their constitutions which saddled the stewards with responsibilities.

As long as the representatives of these purely workshop movements were appointed haphazard, responsible to none but their colleagues in the shops or factories, the Communist element was allowed a great deal of sway and opportunity for fomenting trouble; but when the stewards were included among the officials of the unions and elected through proper constitutional channels, submitting their reports to headquarters, and denied the right to take action until their proposals had been indorsed, the Communists ceased almost entirely to count in the scheme of things.

Element of Danger

Failure to understand the manner in which the operations of the latter were affected is obviously responsible for the undue prominence given to them by the press, which has invariably credited the noble band with an influence and power which their numbers and position in the Labor movement fail to justify. Added to this is the notoriety gained in consequence of the circumstances which have delivered a number of the most violent speakers into the hands of the law, and subsequent imprisonment for using words that were calculated to incite men to violence.

There is little to be gained by pretending to ignore the fact that there is an element of danger centered around the unemployed demonstrations. The most extraordinary warm weather, while it may or may not have pleased the farmers and fruit growers, has not been without its compensations. What is already a delicate situation will be bitterly aggravated when the winter winds penetrate through the scanty clothing of these out of work. Over 600,000 unemployed have "run through" the government unemployment grant

and are dependent upon local charities and upon the guardians for whatever assistance they can obtain.

Labor's Constructive Criticism

It would appear that the sacrifice of the Poplar Councilors, who for six weeks suffered imprisonment for failing to put into execution an order of the court, has not been in vain. Besides directing attention to what is now almost universally regarded as a serious anomaly, a recent arrangement in connection with the relief granted to unemployed will benefit in smaller degree.

Regarding the question nationally, the Labor Party and general council of the Trade Union Congress continue to criticize the government's inactivity or inability to do any other than devote sums of money in relief. The criticism, however, is not entirely of a negative character; Labor has formulated its own proposals and has even embodied them in a bill which Parliament, rightly or wrongly, refused to accept.

Although the Prime Minister has expressed his profound regret that the Labor Party's formation of a committee formed for the purpose of dealing with the problem, the attitude of the latter is quite logical; Labor's representatives have not refused to cooperate. What they desire to avoid is to accept responsibility for any set of proposals other than those evolved by Labor itself after years of patient toil, research and bitter experience.

CANADIAN TEACHERS AND EXCHANGE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The interchange of public school teachers between Canada and England is a means of broadening the experience of the teachers and binding closer the ties of empire has brought about a situation which calls for the guiding hand of the Ontario Government's Department of Education. Formal complaint has been made by Ontario teachers temporarily in England to the effect that they are assigned to the lowest class of schools in Old London without regard to their previous qualifications as teachers or their Canadian salaries.

In addition to finding their experience in the London schools dull and uninteresting, they discover that it is inconceivable to receive the minimum salary paid by London boards, amounting to about \$75 a month. While the Ontario Department of Education under the arrangement is bound to recoup teachers with any difference in salary when they return, it is understood that an effort will be made to have something more than the minimum paid the teachers by the British authorities in order that the visiting teachers may live more comfortably while there.

Nothing has appeared regarding any dissatisfaction among British teachers "loaned" to Canadian educational authorities, but there is no doubt that the Canadian teachers have found themselves in a situation that does not tend to improve the "accord" between England and this Dominion. Cable dispatches to this effect were borne out by a letter just received here from one of the teachers in question. The letter says that most of the 77 Canadian teachers in the latest delegation to Britain are receiving the minimum allowance and that one man who forsook the principalship of a Toronto public school to get the experience of teaching in England is now presiding over an Old London kindergarten.

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Hotel Endicott, New York

Hotel Ritz, New York

Hotel Waldorf, New York

Hotel New York, New York

Hotel Hamilton, New York

Hotel Biltmore, New York

Hotel Commodore, New York

Hotel Belmont, New York

Hotel Murray Hill, New York

Hotel Ansonia, New York

Hotel Marlborough, New York

Hotel Bristol, New York

Hotel Endicott, New York

Hotel Ritz, New York

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SWITZERLAND

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANNUAL CONTEST
WON BY OXFORD

Defeats Cambridge University
in the Forty-Fourth Interschool
Game of the Association Foot-
ball Series by 3 Goals to 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University by 3 goals to 0 in the forty-fourth game of the Association football series played at Chelsea football ground today. Each university has now won 20 victories. It was a game full of incident right from the start and neither goal keeper could complain of inactivity.

No goals were scored in the first half, though the Light Blue left wing pair, L. F. Partridge, the hurdler, and A. G. Dewart, made matters uncomfortable for the Oxford defense and K. M. Lindsay rained shot after shot on the Cambridge goal from the right of the Oxford attacking line. After an interval Cambridge went off at a great pace, but Oxford retailed and soon A. H. Phillips nearly scored, but the shot passed across the undefended goal.

Cambridge had their opportunities and did everything but score, then 20 minutes from the end of the game Phillips broke through the Cambridge defense and when close to the Cambridge goal passed to R. L. Holdsworth, who scored from a close range. Before long the center forward had another, heading a beautiful corner kick taken by A. V. Hurley into the top corner of the net. This encouraged the Oxford attack still further, and Hurley making straight for the goal from left wing managed to survive the tackle from an opposing right back and scored the last goal with a rising shot. It was the biggest victory in an interschool Association football match since the war. The summary:

OXFORD Cambridge
Hurley, 19, W. Thorne-Thorne
Holdsworth, 19, C. Creek
Barnard, 19, H. Ashtun
Phillips, 19, H. Ashtun
Lindsay, 19, W. Partridge
Blackland, 19, R. B. Moulden
Butcher, 19, H. Ashtun
Foster, 19, H. C. T. Ashtun
Cassidy, 19, R. B. Moulden
Harber, 19, B. Patchett
Ward-Clarke, 19, G. Webb
Score—Oxford University 3 goals, Cambridge University 0. Scorers—Holdsworth 2 and Hurley for Oxford. Referee—A. E. Edwards. Lineup—Miles Howell, and Albert Ashtun. Time—Two 45 min. periods.

NEW FIELDING
RECORDS MADE

E. J. Konetchy of Brooklyn and Philadelphia Makes Five Unassisted Double Plays in Season

NEW YORK, New York—Three new fielding records were established and one equaled in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs' championship season of 1921. Two of the new records were major league records, while the other was a new National League mark.

One of the new major league records was made by E. J. Konetchy, first baseman of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs, when he made five unassisted double plays during the season. The other major league record was made by Walter Holke of the Boston club when he turned in a fielding average of .997 for the season. The major league record equaled was by H. H. Ford of Boston when he made 12 assists in accepting 14 chances in one game. This ties the record made by Dunlap of Cleveland, in 1882, when he accepted 12 assists in 18 chances.

In making his first-base record Holke played in 150 games, made 1471 put-outs, 86 assists and only 4 errors. George Kelly of the New York club accepted the most chances of any first baseman when he made 1552 put-outs and 115 assists.

Samuel Bohne of Cincinnati was the leading second baseman with a percentage of .973. He took part in 102 games, made 256 put-outs, 327 assists and made 16 errors. H. H. Ford of Boston was a close second with an average of .972. John Rawlings of Philadelphia and New York made the most put-outs and assists with 542 and 495 respectively.

C. A. Deal of the Chicago Cubs easily led the third basemen with a percentage of .973. He made 123 put-outs, 239 assists and had 10 errors. N. D. Bockie of Boston had the most put-outs, 184, and J. H. Johnston of Brooklyn the most assists, 312.

C. J. Hollister of Chicago was the real leader of the shortstops with a percentage of .963. He made 282 put-outs, 491 assists and had 30 errors. Ford of Boston had the best percentage at this position, .972, but he played the position in only 53 games while Hollister was in 137. David Daneroff had the greatest number of put-outs, 396, and also the most assists, 546.

Max Flack of Chicago was the leading outfielder with an average of .989. He played in 130 games, had 244 put-outs, 19 assists and made three errors. W. A. Cunningham of New York played in 20 games, made 35 put-outs and one assist for a perfect average of 1.000. M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh, playing in 135 games, had the most put-outs, 481, while F. C. Williams of Philadelphia was the fifth best player in the league with 423 put-outs and 22 assists. Walter Schmidt of Pittsburgh was the leading catcher, with an average of .984. He made 432 put-outs, 120 assists

and only 3 errors. Frank Snyder, New York, and V. J. Clemens, St. Louis, were tied for second place with .985 each.

There were 10 pitchers who went through the entire season without making an error. Of these J. L. Barnes of New York accepted 91 chances in 42 games. L. J. Cadore of Brooklyn came next with 56 chances, while T. D. Morrissey of Pittsburgh was next with 40. The others with perfect averages, in the order of number of chances accepted, were: W. D. Ryan, New York; C. B. Adams, Pittsburgh; F. M. Schupp, St. Louis and Brooklyn; F. H. Salles, New York; Percy Jones, Chicago; C. A. Morgan, Boston, and J. W. Keenan, Philadelphia.

Chicago was first in team fielding with a percentage of .974. Pittsburgh made the most put-outs, 4241. Philadelphia had the greatest number of assists, 2176, and had the largest number of total chances, 6511. Six triple plays were completed during the season, Boston figuring in two of them. Two of these rare performances occurred on the same day, August 30, when both Chicago and Boston executed triple plays against their opponents, New York and Cincinnati, respectively.

DARTMOUTH AND
BROWN TO MEET

These Two Colleges Have Arranged for Football Games for the Next Three Years

HANOVER, New Hampshire—There is one feature of the Dartmouth College football schedule for 1922 which is giving much pleasure to all persons who are interested in the Green and that is the announcement that Dartmouth University will again play Dartmouth every season. These two colleges have always been natural rivals and their game of football will be the big event of the schedule of each. This game was to them what the Harvard-Yale game is to those two universities.

Some years ago athletic relations were severed between the two colleges, owing to a misunderstanding on the baseball field. About two years ago these relations were resumed and the colleges met in 1917, 1918 and 1920; but unfortunately no date could be agreed upon for 1921. The new arrangement calls for annual games in 1922, 1923 and 1924. In 1922 the game will be played at Providence, Rhode Island, November 25. In 1923 the game is to be played in Boston, Massachusetts, on the Saturday that Harvard is playing Princeton at Princeton, New Jersey and in 1924 the game will be played at Hanover, New Hampshire, November 4. Beginning in 1925, the game will be played the first week in November and will rotate between Boston, Providence, Boston and Hanover, the Boston games being planned for the Saturday that Harvard will be playing at Princeton.

Seven games have been named for next year and there are two open dates yet to be filled. The schedule will open with Norwich University at Hanover, September 30. Then will come University of Maine, Middlebury College and University of Vermont on successive Saturdays, all at Hanover. The next two Saturdays are yet to be filled. November 11 Cornell University will be played in New York City, November 18 Columbia University will be played at New York and the Brown game at Providence brings the schedule to a close on the last Saturday in November. It is rather expected that the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College will fill the open dates.

YALE ELEVEN WILL
PLAY TEN GAMES

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—With 10 games, nine of which are to be played in the Bowl, scheduled for next fall, the Yale varsity football eleven will have a busy season in 1922. It is the first time in some years that a Yale varsity eleven has had so many football games scheduled.

The game which is expected to attract the most persons to the Bowl, next to the Harvard contest, is the one scheduled for October 14, when the University of Iowa comes out of the west to see what it can do against a strong eastern team. Iowa is coached by H. H. Jones, a brother of the Yale head coach, and also a former Yale varsity player. This team also won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship title and was generally regarded as one of the very best teams in the country.

The United States Military Academy will again be seen in the Yale Bowl, the Cadets playing here the last Saturday in October. Princeton is the only college which will not be played here, the Tigers being met in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, November 18. The full schedule follows:

September 23—Bates College, 30—Carnegie Institute of Technology, 10—October 7—University of North Carolina, 16—University of Iowa, 21—Williams College, 28—United States Military Academy, November 4—Brown University, 11—University of Maryland, 18—Princeton University, 25—Harvard University.

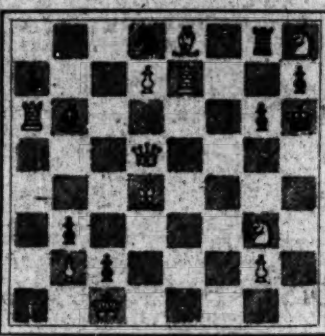
KUMAGAE LEAVES FOR HOME
NEW YORK, New York—Ichihya Kumagae, the famous Japanese lawn tennis player, who has been in the United States for a number of years, sailed today for his home in Japan. He was a member of the Japanese Davis Cup team last summer. In 1916 he was ranked as the fifth best player in the United States; in 1918 he was placed seventh; in 1919 third, and in 1920 fourth.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 321

By R. H. Bridgewater

Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 11

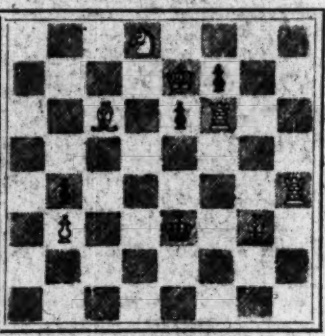
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 322

By J. W. Harper

Northumberland, England
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 4



White Pieces 7

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 319. 1. Kt-Q7 P-B6

No. 320. 1. Q-Kt7 Kt-B5

2. K-B2 Kt-K5 ch

3. K-Kt3 ch Kt-Q6

4. K-B2 ch R-Kt3

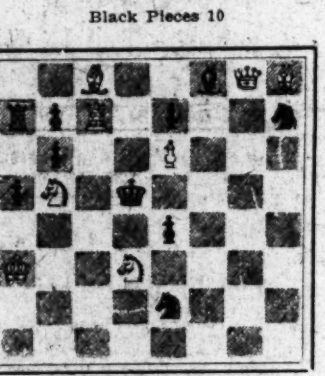
Prob. Comp. P. Kt3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the added-block from the Fifth American Chess Congress.

By J. Berger

Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Frank J. Marshall, the American champion, has just completed a tour, touching seven chess centers, Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo and Cleveland, and at the first six he won 150 and drew only one game without a loss. In the last place, Cleveland, he encountered 71 boards, winning 62, drawing 7 and losing 2, making in all the remarkable score of 211 wins, 8 draws and 2 losses.

Edward Lasker has returned to Chicago from a trip in the south where he reports meeting at New Orleans a promising boy player, Carlos Torres. Lasker is scheduled to meet Marshall in Chicago to arrange the details of their proposed match.

Sammy Rzeschewski is reported as resting for the time being at the Westgate Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League, New York, 10 clubs presented their entries for the coming year, including the Manhattan Chess Club which has been absent for the last three years. Three more are expected. The following officers were reelected: President, W. M. de Visser, Brooklyn C. C.; vice-president, L. B. Meyer, Manhattan C. C.; secretary, Charles Broughton, Staten Island C. C.; 55 Beach Street, Stapleton; treasurer, D. Greenberg, Rice Progressive C. C.

In an eight-board match Columbia University lost to the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, by the close score of 4½-3½.

SUMMARY

COLUMBIA BROOKLYN

1. M. Schapiro... 0 N. A. Schroeder... 0

2. O. Frink... 0 N. S. Perkins... 1

3. P. Wolfson... 1 A. A. Cohen... 0

4. E. Warden... 1 M. Schroeder... 0

5. Rosenberg... 1 L. J. Wolf... 1

6. L. Samuels... 0 R. Bornholz... 1

7. A. Lockett... 0 H. Grossman... 1

8. M. Monksley... 0 S. Kats... 0

Total... 3½ Total... 4½

The City of London Chess Club has started its championship tournament with the following nine entrants: E. G. Sergeant (holder), T. Germann, Herbert Jacobs, E. Macdonald, L. Savage, Philip W. Sergeant, H. J. Snowden, G. E. Walwright and W. Winter. Birmingham, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, have accepted respective challenges for two correspondence games by The Hampstead Chess Club,

England, play of which is already under way.

Italy's National (Crespi) tournament to be held at Milan has the following six entries thus far: A. Batori, G. Cenni, A. Dolci, A. Reggio, R. Sani and Dr. M. Tondini.

The West Australian State championship has again been won by J. Sayers with R. A. Coleman second. The following game is from the Western United States tournament:

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Lasker White Stearns Black

1. P-Q4 Kt1-B3

2. Kt1-B3 P-Q3

3. B-B4 B-K15

4. P-K2 P-K15

5. P-K3 P-B3

6. Kt1-Q2 P-K4

7. Castles B-K2

8. B-K13 B-K2

9. P-B3 Castles

10. P-P P-P

11. Kt-P Kt1-K1

12. B-B B-K1

13. Q-K1 Q-K1

14. Q-K1 Q-K1

15. Kt-B4 Kt1-K1

16. Q-K1 ch Q-B2

17. Q-K1 ch K-R4

18. Q-K1 ch K-R4

19. B-B B-B

20. K-B B-K2

21. B-Q B-K2

22. R-Q5 ch R-K3

23. R-Q7 R-K2

24. Q-R4 Q-R4

25. Q-R4 ch K-B2

26. P-KR4 K-R2

27. R-R4 ch R-K2

28. R-R4 ch Kt1

29. R-R4 ch Kt1

30. K-B2 B-B

31. P-K4 B-B

32. P-K13 Kt1-K1

33. P-P ch Kt1

34. P-P ch Kt1

35. K-K2 P-R5

36. K-K2 P-R5

37. K-R3 Kt1-K4

38. P-K5 P-R4

39. P-B4 P-R4

40. K-P Kt1

41. K-R5 P-B4

42. P-K6 Kt1

43. Kt1-K4 Kt1

44. P-B5 K-B

45. K-B6 P-K15

46. P-R3 P-K15

47. K-R4 P-B5

48. K-K16 Kt1

49. P-B6 K-R

50. K-B7 Resigns

From 1857, with the exception of the years between 1914 and 1920, the race has been an annual one, with a popularity unrivaled by any sporting event in England. In the 73 races already held, Oxford can claim 39 victories and Cambridge six less, there having been one dead heat. In the past, the Dark Blues have had two long spells of success, twice winning nine races in succession. The one dead heat of the long series was in 1877, when D. J. Coates, rowing bow in the Oxford boat, damaged his oar. In 1912, both the boats sank, as Cambridge had done in 1859. The fastest time on record is 18 m. 28 s. In 1911, when Oxford won by 2½ lengths. Of course, the passage of time has brought many changes to boat race crews, both as regards style of rowing and the implements used. The first time that both crews used keelless boats and round oars was in 1857, and it was not until 16 years later that both rowed on sliding seats.

IRISH SPORT ON
NOVEMBER 12

Association Football and Hockey
Programs Carried Out but the
Rugby Clubs Suspend Play

DUBLIN, Ireland—Although Association football and hockey programs were carried out as usual in Ireland on November 12, the Rugby football clubs suspended their activities on account of the annual charity match between sides representing Leinster and the Universities. This fixture has come to be regarded as the first of Ireland's trial games. Neither side was able to turn out at full strength, but that did not appear to greatly affect a splendid game, which ended in favor of Leinster, by 13 points to 11.

Play all through was fast and open, without a dull minute from start to finish. Both sides opened up the game and played to their backs, who without exception showed considerable enterprise. This, combined with good handling, made for interesting football and a close finish, the kicking of a goal being the only difference between the sides at the final whistle.

In the first half, the Universities had rather the better of the play, although they changed ends 10 points down. In the second period, the students got going better and crossed their opponents' line three times in all. A bad kick from an easy position after the second try cost them two points. This miss made just the difference between a draw and a loss, because Leinster scored one more try—also unconverted—and ran out winners by the narrow margin mentioned.

Only one of the senior league hockey matches on November 12 could be called one-sided. This was the meeting of Three Rock Rovers and Kingstown Grammar School on the former's ground. Although one man short all through, the Rovers ruled the game and, after leading 2 to 1 at the interval, held their advantage through the second half, to finish easy winners by 6 goals to 2. Dublin University versus Naas was a poor game up to the interval, when the score sheet was still blank. Then the students found their true game and scores came rapidly until four goals had been registered without response. Then Naas rallied and, putting in quite a good finish, scored their only goal just before time. Having played three successive draws at home, Monkstown went one better in an away fixture and, meeting Railway Union at Park Avenue, won, after a keen game, by the only goal scored. This came about midway through the opening period, following a penalty corner, after which the respective defenses proved equal to all attacks.

There was nothing of very special interest under the soccer code. Bohemians, St. James' Gate, and Dublin all won their games fairly easily in the Football League of All-Ireland, but Olympic provided Shelbourne with a sharp setback. Although strongly favored to win, Shelbourne played below form, and an evenly fought game resulted in a draw of one goal each.

MURPHY BREAKS RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, California—James Murphy established a new world's automobile record here Sunday when he won the 250-mile international sweepstakes automobile race at San Carlos Speedway in 2h. 15m. 11½s. He made an average speed of 111.8-10 miles an hour. Thomas Milton finished second and Edward Hearne, third.

BIG INTERVARSITY
BOAT RACE IN APRIL

Famous Contest Between Crews
Representing Oxford and
Cambridge Will Take Place
Over the Customary Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The annual interschool boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge will take place on April 1, 1922, over the customary Putney to Mortlake course on the River Thames. The president of Oxford University Boat Club for this season is D. T. Raikes, Merton, who stroked the Dark Blue eight which lost by one length to Cambridge in March last after a hard race, while the Light Blues' president is H. B. Playford, Jesus. He rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1921 as did the present honorary secretary, the Hon. J. W. Fremantle. The latter was "No. 7" behind P. H. G. H. S. Hartley.

The interschool boat race is a particularly long-established fixture, dating back to 1829, when, in the first contest of the series, Oxford won easily in 14m. 30s. On that occasion, the race took place at Henley, seven years elapsing before the second meeting was held. Westminster to Putney was the course selected when the fixture was renewed, and five matches, four of which were won by Cambridge, were rowed over this water. Since 1842 it has been fought out over the 4½ miles of tidal water between Putney and Mortlake. After the first race over this stretch, the varsities adopted outrigger craft. That was in 1846, when, as on two subsequent occasions, the crews started in the Oxford boat, damaged his oar. In 1912, both the boats sank, as Cambridge had done in 1859. The fastest time on record is 18 m. 28 s. In 1911, when Oxford won by 2½ lengths. Of course, the passage of time has brought many changes to boat race crews, both as regards style of rowing and the implements used. The first time that both crews used keelless boats and round oars was in 1857, and it was not until 16 years later that both rowed on sliding seats.

PRINCETON WINS AND
TAKES SECOND PLACE

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP

Class B

Won Lost P.C.

Harvard 5 0 1.000

Princeton 2 0 .667

Yale 2 0 .500

D. K. E. 2 0 .500

Columbia 2 3 .400

Montclair 3 2 .333

Crescent 1 4 .200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The needs of the Yale and Princeton clubs use the same courts, compelled the playing of the match between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Princeton Club, on Monday instead of today. The match placed Princeton in second place for the championship, as they won very easily, 7 matches to 0, mostly in straight games.

J. M. Denison, who has been playing on the team for the first time this year, showed fine form in his match against J. W. Ivins Jr., especially in his head work and change of pace. For the losers, T. H. S. Andrews was the only player to take a game.

The summary:

Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15-7, 15-10.

J. C. McKibben, Princeton, defeated M. Sterling, Crescent, 15-13, 15-5.

J. M. Denison, Princeton, defeated J. W. Ivins Jr., Crescent, 15-2, 15-12.

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, defeated E. P. Cypriot, Crescent, 15-3, 15-13.

R. L. Parrelly, Princeton, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent, 15-7, 15-13.

A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, 15-5, 15-17.

H. S. Andrews, Crescent, 15-2, 17-13, 15-5.

TORONTO WILL PLAY
IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The management of the University of Toronto Hockey Club has announced the following dates for the annual holiday tour of the club:

December 26 and 27—Pittsburgh Athletic Association; 28, 29 and 30—Quaker City Hockey Club of Philadelphia.

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE FAITHFUL HEART"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
The Faithful Heart, a comedy by Monckton Hoffe at the Comedy Theater, London. The cast:

Prologue: 1899
Waverley Angelo.....Godfrey Tearle
Major Lestrade.....Laurence Harvey
George.....Rothbury Evans
Miss Gattercombe.....Ruth Maitland
Ginger.....Lois Heatherley
Blacky II.....Mary Odette
Play 20 years later
Lieut.-Col. Waverley Angelo.....Godfrey Tearle
Sergeant-Major Brabson.....Victor Tandy
Gilbert Oughterson.....Martin Walker
Edgar Ratchman.....Charles Thurley
Private Mitcham.....Charles Maunsell
George.....Rothbury Evans
Pritchard.....Ernest Woods
Becky.....Patrick Hurley
Diana Oughterson.....Lois Heatherley
Blacky II.....Mary Odette

LONDON, England.—It is pleasant to record so complete and unequivocal a success as that obtained at the first presentation of Mr. Monckton Hoffe's new comedy, "The Faithful Heart." Taken as a whole, nothing more excellent has been seen in London for some time, for even though certain passages may jar upon sensitive people, and though every one may not agree with the solution of certain problems that are raised, the persons of the play are so true to life, and the author's handling of them, while full of humorous touches, is so human throughout, so natural, so tender, true and beautifully sympathetic, that the audience surrendered completely, until, at the close, even the most hardened of the critics were joining in delighted applause. It was a triumph well won, by the author, and also by one of the most aptly chosen and thoroughly competent casts we have seen in a theater. Not for a long time has it been our pleasure to witness a play in which the dramatist's purpose has been more perfectly and effortlessly carried out than here at the Comedy. Members of the audience, as they streamed through the foyer, were competing with one another in expressions of approval. "I did not think I should ever again be so moved in a theater," said one; and another, "It is so nice to be able to praise."

Yet the story Mr. Hoffe tells is none too probable; and its people are not of ordinary temper. All the characters in the manner of telling, Waverley Angelo of the Mercantile Marine has fallen in love with "Blacky," the dark-haired daughter of a hotel-keeper at Southampton. He is on the eve of a long voyage, and, to hearten the disconsolate girl, he makes a bet with her that one day he will meet her again, in that same room. But he fails to do so. For 20 years he roams the world, reappearing as a staff-colonel, harassed by the problems of demobilization. He has become engaged, meanwhile, to another woman, a lady of high social position, and his memory of the former love affair is now hazy and almost completely lost. Then, on the very eve of his marriage, there comes to him a young girl. She tells him who she is—his own daughter, motherless from birth; and so is posed her father's stiff problem—that of determining toward which woman his higher duty lies, and how he may best fulfill it. Angelo is ambitious enough, and poor enough, to be strongly tempted by the material and social inducements that, by way of bribe, the relatives of his fiancée shower upon him; but although it is often pure burlesque there are scenes of the finest comedy.

It is all very well to declare that such and such a situation is mere c—ning, while such and such a situation is in a higher category of comedy. But such distinctions are hard to justify, and there is much clowning that is in reality nearer to the truth than more pretentious comedy. This is not to deny the buffoonery in which Molière indulges. Nor is it to attempt to show that the present play deserves to be numbered among the most memorable pieces of the marvelous author. But, taken simply and in the spirit of fun, in which it was written, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" is undoubtedly worthy of revival at a moment when the genius of Molière is being especially honored in France.

At the same time it is not unfair to ask whether Mr. George Barr is not mistaken in mounting them so pompously. It may well be that Molière is better in a simple dress than in a series of elaborate diversions. There is perhaps too much ballet, and the comedy would gain by being stripped of some of these spectacles that were provided for an elegant court and a king who delighted in sumptuousness. Still, though it may be desirable to cut out some of the superfluous amusements that are not really of Molière, when the piece is restored to the permanent repertory of the Comédie-Française, it must be remembered that the present occasion is a special one and has an historical as well as a dramatic sense. The purpose is to surround the Molière with all the circumstance possible. For the tercentenary the work is given in its entirety.

NEW COMEDY BY GLADYS UNGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"The Fair Circassian," by Gladys Unger, presented by Miss Newel at the Republic Theater, New York City, evening of December 6. The cast:

Prince Mirza Fatoullah Khan, Claude King
Moussa Beg, John H. Brewer
Imai Beg, Berkeley Huntington
Loulas, Robert Fischer
Lala, John Smith
The Prince Regent, Louis Wolheim
Lord Ripley, Stanley Howlett
Lord Ottery, Henry Cavell
The Hon. Claude Paulchurst, Dennis King
Mr. Fitzjames, Echin Gayer
The Hon. Charles Elton, Harry Green
Capt. Richard Wingham, Messenger Bellis
Portleigh, Roy Cochran
The Duchess of Darlington, Kathleen Molony
Lady Ottery, Ethel Dane
The Hon. Georgina Paulchurst, Fay West
Lady Blandish, Nellie Graham
Miss Priscilla Hart, Robert Fischer
Zora, Margaret Mower

NEW YORK, New York.—In this attempt to contrast the manners of the East with those of the West we have once more an idea, bursting with possibilities, but denied even an approximation of their full expression. Miss Unger's dialogue turns many a gentle point against British custom and fashion, but the plot insists upon dulling them all. If the dramatist had wielded the rapier of satire through the plot, she might have written a significant play. By serving the plot abjectly what might have been dramatic satire of a fine sort degenerated into an empty, fantastic story; a story of a Circassian princess-slave who, brought by the Persian Shah's emissary as one of his gifts to the English Shah, becomes a free woman in the British sense, and, having repented, flees from the restrictions of social freedom and back to the freedom of her slavishness.

Miss Mower has not the fire to make this Circassian live with vividness, but she does give the rôle a piquant charm. But why must eastern princesses, especially the wild desert sort, always be conceived of as statuesque dignitaries? Are none of them tomboyish children bubbling over with humanity and joy? The Persian Ambassador, naturally, was just a digression, and Claude King played him impressively. With the one exception of Echin Gayer's foreign office gentleman, the other players were unfortunate in being generally on a level with the inconsequential standard of their rôles. It should be added that Robert Fischer and John H. Brewer (as he not a "Dear Brutus" alumnus? And is it not good to be able to remember such plays?) were rather successful in making the Ambassador's attendants seem real.

"M. DE POURCEAUGNAC" REVIVED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" may not be among the best plays of Molière but the present writer cannot agree with those Paris critics who complain that the Comédie-Française should have presented this work in anticipation of the great Molière festival which is to be held in January in celebration of the tercentenary of the greatest French dramatist. It is a farce, but although it is often pure burlesque there are scenes of the finest comedy.

It is all very well to declare that such and such a situation is mere c—ning, while such and such a situation is in a higher category of comedy. But such distinctions are hard to justify, and there is much clowning that is in reality nearer to the truth than more pretentious comedy. This is not to deny the buffoonery in which Molière indulges. Nor is it to attempt to show that the present play deserves to be numbered among the most memorable pieces of the marvelous author. But, taken simply and in the spirit of fun, in which it was written, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" is undoubtedly worthy of revival at a moment when the genius of Molière is being especially honored in France.

At the same time it is not unfair to ask whether Mr. George Barr is not mistaken in mounting them so pompously. It may well be that Molière is better in a simple dress than in a series of elaborate diversions. There is perhaps too much ballet, and the comedy would gain by being stripped of some of these spectacles that were provided for an elegant court and a king who delighted in sumptuousness. Still, though it may be desirable to cut out some of the superfluous amusements that are not really of Molière, when the piece is restored to the permanent repertory of the Comédie-Française, it must be remembered that the present occasion is a special one and has an historical as well as a dramatic sense. The purpose is to surround the Molière with all the circumstance possible. For the tercentenary the work is given in its entirety.

The incidental music was composed by Lull and has long ago been lost. Now it was resolved to reconstitute the Lull music so that the play might be given as it was given before Louis XIV. The greatest praise should then go to Raymond Charpentier, who has taken the themes which remain and studied ancient documents and by clever and patient research and work has reconstructed and re-orchestrated the accompaniment of Lull. The music is pleasant and amusing and Mr. Charpentier is to be congratulated. The real difficulty is that while some of the characters are obviously intended to be farcical others do not leave the domain of what is properly comedy. As the producers have thought fit by costume and by all sorts

of accessories to push the buffoonery to the limit, there results a want of harmony. Either the farce should be toned down, or the comedy should be pitched higher. The keynote has not been struck and followed. However, no lover of Molière could afford to miss this performance and it must certainly be seen again in its place in the January repertory. Léon Bernard, clad in the most cacophonous costume, was an irresistible Pourceaugnac. Mme. Silvani and Mme. Sussane and André Brasseur were excellent, and the doctors were represented with a verve that put the audience in the greatest good humor.

MANY INVENTIONS

"Will Shakespeare" in London
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Will Shakespeare," an invention in four acts, by Clemence Dane, produced at the Shaftesbury Theater, London, on November 19th, 1921, is a play which does not claim to be true to history. It is no more than an attempt to suggest the nature of the experiences which went to the development of Shakespeare's genius. The cast:

Will Shakespeare, Philip Merivale
Anne, Moyna Macgill
Mrs. Hathaway, Mary Roke
Henslowe, Arthur Whitby
Queen Elizabeth, Haldie Wright
Mary Fitton, Mary Clare
Kit Marlowe, Claude Rains

LONDON, England.—Shakespeare is always a stiff literary proposition and perhaps the writer to come off best was William Black in his novel, "Judith Shakespeare," in which, if memory serves, he always reverently refers to Shakespeare simply as "Judith's father." In strong contrast is the underbred familiarity of Garrick, who, not content with ridiculing the tragedies, wrote for his ridiculous Stratford Jubilee of 1769 a song in supposed honor of Shakespeare, with the refrain, "For the wag of all wags was a Warwickshire lad." Miss Dane approaches her hero in the reckless spirit of Garrick rather than in the sober mood of William Black. And so, despite the enthusiastic reception of her loudly heralded and beautifully mounted play on its first night, the critiques have been as halting and half-hearted as any weather forecast. The one critic to praise the play unqualifiedly was a privileged person, who was allowed to witness the dress rehearsal. And he, while taking exception as it were, between his panegyrics, has the misfortune to descend to facts. He credits Miss Dane with having "dived deep into the history of Shakespeare's day." His assurance would carry more weight did he not, in his own person, picture Shakespeare driving along the road between Stratford and London, whereas it is fairly certain that all his journeys were made, at first, on foot, with, maybe, an occasional lift, and later, on horseback. A less ecstatic critic has pointed out a few of Miss Dane's more obvious blunders. Her first performance of "Romeo and Juliet" takes place at night, whereas the Elizabethan theater did its work in the afternoon. In Shakespeare's day there was no curtain, and the expression "ring up" could have no meaning. Even more symptomatic of the diver's having got out of her depth is the mention of "sandwiches." Those sandwiches would be a long time coming. A century and a half was to elapse before the fourth Earl of Sandwich gave the world a new word.

Such slips as these, though significant, might be easily rectified. But the play is fundamentally unsound and nothing can put it right. Of this fact Miss Dane may have been dimly conscious. There is a sense of insecurity about the author's note. Why, if she would show us the evolution of Shakespeare's genius does she describe "the nature of the experiences" and not the experiences themselves? What does the expression mean? If one may go by the play, it means a vagrant bouting of the little that is known to be true and the substitution of much that is known to be false, and is, moreover, frequently ridiculous. In effect Miss Dane says, "In order to arrive at a just conclusion I reserve the right of falsifying the premises." A pretty way that to get at the truth about anything! It was open to Miss Dane to accept the facts, and using as many or as few of them as suited her purpose, while leaving the others alone, to rear on them a work of imagination, which it cannot be too often insisted on is a making-up and not a making-up is invention. She calls her play an invention, and so it is. It is as singularly lacking in imagination as it is in humor, and in writing it Miss Dane challenges comparison, not with the poet, but with great literary advantages with the humble practitioner in that class of pseudo-historical drama, of which "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" is perhaps the choicest example. On Shakespeare, whether as man or as poet, she throws no light whatsoever, and the great names, the blank verse and other bedizennings in which she luxuriates should deceive no one into mistaking for a revelation what is in substance an exceptionally brazen and malapert romance.

The so-called "experiences" are three in number and each has to do with a woman. The first woman is Anne Hathaway, who for some reason retains her maiden name. Now it is highly probable that Shakespeare and Anne did not get on any too well. But they lived together for some five years and when Shakespeare left Stratford, possibly with a troupe of strutting players, he had three children, Susannah, and Hamnet and Judith, twins. And the first fruits of Miss Dane's "invention" is a sordid and vulgar squabble between the four-months-wed couple. He writes, she ralls, and off he goes with a Henslowe, as much like the rascally theater manager of history as chalk is like cheese. Before he goes Anne has a vision which partly reconciles her to his going. She sees, by means

of a transparency, her husband surrounded by all the originals of his great creations to come, each imploring him to tell the world his or her story. It seems odd that even magic should make such a vision possible to Anne, who has no turn for literature. Had it appeared to Shakespeare, it would still have strained the imagination. Of many of the petitions he cannot then have heard. Some of them, Rosalind, for instance, did not then even exist. Altogether this vision is an excellent example of the invention gets into when it presumes to carry on the business proper to imagination. Ten years pass before we see Anne again—and then it is in another transparency. She is now attending the child who is crying out for the father he has never seen and who apparently does not know of the child's existence. This ignorance seems strange. There were such things as letters even in those days. And if Anne could not write she might, with but little more license of invention, have had a letter from herself, have packed a photograph of the child in between the sandwiches and had the parcel addressed by somebody else. Further, people were constantly journeying to and fro between Stratford and London, where several of Shakespeare's old neighbors had lately settled. But no. Anne can think of nothing better than sending her mother up to town, to arrive at the theater in the thick of the "first night" of "Romeo and Juliet." Not even the warming personality of Miss Moyna Macgill can prevent one from feeling that Anne has put her mother to a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Shakespeare's second experience is with Mary Fitton. The Mary Fitton of history was a lady about the Court. Miss Dane assumes her to be "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets." Mary's sole claim to that title rests on the theory, now generally discredited, that Pembroke was the "Mr. W. H." to whom the sonnets are addressed. Be that as it may, Mary cannot have been the vulgarly venturesome young baggage of the play. Queen Elizabeth is, so to speak, bringing up Shakespeare, qua poet, by hand, and thinking it high time he wrote a love-drama, applies Mary to him. The resulting "Romeo and Juliet," in which the two collaborate. It is on the play's "first night" that replaces the boy Juliet, without, it seems, either the audience or her fellow actors noticing any difference. Such a substitution is among the most familiar "stunts" of the romantic stage. Sometimes the person whose place the heroine at the last moment takes is a jockey, to whom the hero looks to retrieve his shattered fortune by riding his favorite horse—the only thing left him—to victory in the Derby for the third year in succession. The two "inventions" are about equally absurd. In the hour of their triumph the two collaborators lose their heads—that is natural enough—and Shakespeare, forgetful of the promise he has made his mother-in-law a few minutes before to return to Stratford and his child, remains with Mary in London.

The third of Shakespeare's experiences is with Queen Elizabeth. Here Miss Dane, thanks not a little to the magnificent acting of Miss Haldie Wright, is more nearly successful. As was perhaps inevitable, the theater seems to occupy a disproportionately large part of the royal time and attention, and the manner in which the Queen prescribes for Shakespeare, ordering him first one kind of play and then another, is as unintentionally comic as his prompt compliance. Nevertheless, Miss Dane has contrived within narrow limits to convey a definite and incisive impression of the Queen's character as a whole, so that we can imagine how she would behave in other circumstances than those in which she is depicted, and this in modern drama is a very rare achievement.

A fair specimen of this alloy is the Deptford tavern scene which from its place in the play should be the "scene à faire." The facts are that to avoid arrest Marlowe fled to Deptford, where in a tavern brawl with a serving man, he was fatally stabbed. The man's name was Archer or Fraser which depends on whether the initial in the register of St. Nicholas should be read as A or as the old capital form of F. In the play the quarrel is between Marlowe and Shakespeare about Mary. Half the critics say Shakespeare killed him; the other half say he was killed by his own hand, but are divided as to whether or not it was intentional. Now this looks very much as if the actors had been rehearsed first one way and then another, with the usual outcome of muddle. Can it be that Miss Dane, who, as will have been seen, has plenty of pluck, originally intended that Shakespeare should kill Marlowe—which would, of course, add force to the Queen's demand that he should take Marlowe's place—and that during rehearsal it was felt that this was carrying "invention" a bit too far?

A word as to the actors not already mentioned. Mr. Philip Merivale fully expressed the qualities which in combination Miss Dane has labeled Shakespeare. These qualities include gloom, irritability, a caustic indifference in the matter of natural ties and affections and other stock attributes of genius. An utter absence of humor is one of the things that make one feel that Miss Dane's Shakespeare is not the author of "Hamlet" and other plays, though quite possibly another gentleman of the same name. Mr. Arthur Whitby makes a joyous out of Miss Dane's Henslowe. Miss Mary Roke as Anne's mother gives a dignified and kindly story of the one character unencumbered by a hispanic part. Mr. Claude Rains as Marlowe has a character apparently designed simply as a contrast to the Shakespeare. This he played brightly and cleverly but one felt that he was rather the Young Marlowe of "She Stoops to Conquer" than the fierce, lawless genius whose counterpart among actors is Edmund Keane.

ROBERT B. MANTELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Robert B. Mantell, one of the last of the "old school" of actors, who is in San Francisco, presenting repertory, says that reports of theatrical managers, and from the directors of companies "playing" throughout the United States, indicate that the public is attending in steadily increasing numbers the presentation of better plays. "This is true both in little theaters, amateur productions, and professional presentations," said Mr. Mantell to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This means that we are moving forward, not backward, to meet the best of the world's drama, produced in a more finished manner, and better staged, than the average of the productions which have come ahead for a time, leaving us to work our way out of a tangle of rivalry behind the footlights, and a wave of misdirected appreciation from in front of them."

"In 1919 and 1920," Mr. Mantell said, "the genuine popularity of the more serious productions—which began to come into demand in the winter of 1918-19—might have been attributed to the generally good theatrical season throughout the country, and credited with being merely a part of the general average of improved theater attendance, following the concert of the world war. But there is some other factor, a factor in the thoughts and hearts of the theater-going public, which is maintaining and increasing the call for better productions on the stage, and which is turning thousands from the motion pictures back to the so-called 'legitimate' drama. Prior to the world war, I had for a partner one of the shrewdest producing managers in the business. It was his opinion, shortly after the United States entered the war, that we should retire from the road for a time. 'The people are having enough troubles in their life,' he argued, 'and will not care for tragedies, or even comedies, on the stage. What they want is musical comedy or farce; when they go to a theater, they want to laugh.'"

"I doubted this reasoning, and urged that the people would be made more thoughtful by the war, and that serious plays would appeal to them in that mood, more strongly, even, than the lighter forms of entertainment. I could not convince my partner of the correctness of my view and we parted company. I continued on the road, and, with the exception of the first few weeks, my judgment has been confirmed, not only in the case of my own ventures, but as to those of other companies of actors and actresses which have been presenting serious plays in the United States for the past three years or more. Seven years ago—I am not speaking now of little theaters and amateur productions, but of professional companies—were composed largely of students and teachers and literary people, intent on hearing the great lines they were studying or reading, as spoken by the skilled imitator on the modern stage. This was especially true of Shakespearean productions."

"Today, this predominance is reversed. The teachers, students and readers are there in as great, possibly greater, numbers than ever, but they are outnumbered by regular theatergoers, people who are seeking entertainment and amusement, intent on seeing great plays greatly performed. These are people whose ideas of what they want in entertainment and amusement have changed within the past five years, and especially within the past three years, more especially within the past two years. This new quality of the audience is apparent in enthusiasm they manifest for telling points of action and speech, and the spontaneous applause which greets the genuinely dramatic efforts of the actor or actress. Students, teachers and readers manifest their approval in a more quiet appreciation."

Mr. Mantell then turned to the question of staging the Shakespearean plays. "Scenery should never be allowed to interfere with word-painting," he said, "but neither should the attention of the audience be allowed to wander from the meaning of the lines, in an effort to imagine a forest where are visible only a mass of gray curtains. The Elizabethan stage was by no means bare of scenery, as some theorists would have us believe. Records still extant show that when the old Blackfriars Monastery was converted into a theater during the reign of Edward VI, a few years before Shakespeare was born, there was a large outlay of money for that period for scenery and mechanical equipment for the stage."

"Careful students of the drama, like Dr. Doran and Professor Taine, give the Elizabethan stage carpenters full credit for their achievements in an art then necessarily crude, since not even gas had as yet appeared as an illuminant, and little advancement had been made in the mechanical arts. Doubtless Shakespeare, who was far ahead of his contemporaries in realism in methods of acting, as shown by his directions to the wandering players in 'Hamlet,' would have seized eagerly on every modern scenic device in staging his plays."

"One of the unusual deductions drawn from the new demand for more serious plays is the unaccounted preference shown for certain of Shakespeare's plays by modern audiences. It is to be regretted that no record has come down to us from the Blackfriars or the Globe as to just which of his dramas were most preferred by Elizabethan theatergoers. Judging from my own experiences, however, 'Macbeth' is today the most consistently and universally popular of all

Shakespearean productions. This bears out the experience of Mme. Modjeska, and others, who, when they would meet with an unsatisfactory response to modern drama, would recuperate their finances with the world-old tale of the Thane of Cawdor. I do not know the exact secret of 'Macbeth's' popularity, but contributing causes undoubtedly are that it is the swiftest in action of all the Shakespeare plays, moving rapidly from climax to climax, presenting in the manner of a melodrama, that expert use is made of the supernatural in a highly dramatic manner, and that the story is, possibly, the most intensely human of all his plays.

"The second place in popularity in my repertory is shared by 'The Merchant of Venice,' and 'Julius Caesar,' with 'The Merchant' possibly a trifle in the lead. 'Hamlet' is a close third, while 'King Lear' comes fourth, usually followed most closely by Shakespearean students, scholars and teachers. It is a sort of 'cult' performance. The interest of 'Richard III' for American theatergoers is peculiar. Junius Brutus Booth established 'Richard III' in America as a 'Saturday-night play.' It was Booth's best part, and he saved it for the climax of the week. All tragedians since the elder Booth have played it on Saturday night, but, for some unexplained reason, it does not do well on any other night. The war, of course, drew attention to serious plays with a French setting, such as 'Richelieu,' and 'Louis XI,' and both have proved themselves to have continued appeal, even after the forces which brought them to the front during the war have nearly disappeared."

PAUL ARMSTRONG DRAMA REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"Alias Jimmy Valentine," drama by Paul Armstrong, revived at the Galety Theater, New York City, under management of George C. Tyler. The cast:

Warden.....Harold Hartnell
Warden's Clerk.....Archie Cortiss
Blickendolfsbach.....Emil Hottel
Doyle.....Emmett Corrigan
Bill Avery.....Edmund Egan
Mrs. Webster.....Mary Boland
Mrs. Moore.....Grace Henderson
Robert Fay.....William Ingersoll
Rosa Lane.....Margaret Gilmore
Blinky.....J. J. Hyland
Dick.....Edward Wonn
Lee Randall.....Otto Kruger
Joel.....Earle Brown
William Lane.....George Farnen
Bobby Lane.....Andrew Lawlor, Jr.
Kitty Lane.....Lorna Volare
Bank Clerk.....John Kennedy

NEW YORK, New York.—"Alias Jimmy Valentine" has come back to the Broadway stage with greater vigor than any of the other revivals recent and current. The years that have passed since its first appearance have not rusted its machinery, as is the case with most of the plays which have been chosen for revival. Jimmy, the safe expert, is still an engaging young hero, and the girl who believes in him is still as pleasing in the delicate hands of Margalo Gilmore as she was in the more mature ones of Laurette Taylor.

Since its early production the public has more frankly taken to melodramatic comedy, so "Alias Jimmy Valentine" takes advantage of this in stressing its climaxes. In other respects it is unchanged. It was and is good entertainment of its sort. The story tells of Jimmy Valentine, a "crook" who has decided to go straight. Through the influence of a girl whom he had befriended before his imprisonment he is pardoned and he sets out to live a new life under a new name. He accepts a position in a bank where the girl's father is president and more than justifies their confidence in him. But a detective has been harboring an old grudge against Jimmy all this time, and he finds him after a two years' search. He cannot quite prove, however, that the man who confronts him is Jimmy Valentine. Jimmy has cleverly provided against that. But the heroine's little sister gets shut in a vault and the only means of saving her is for Jimmy to employ his old skill and open the safe. He "feels out" the tumblers in the safe until he gets the right combination—the detective knows that. Only Jimmy Valentine could work like that.

Such a brief recounting of the story hardly does justice to the play for it moves ingeniously and there is no lack of dramatic power. Even the admirers

THEATRICAL AMERICAN TOUR

—William Morris Announces—
Sir Harry Lauder

DAYTON, OHIO, Dec. 14
COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 15
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 16 and 17
DETROIT, MICH., week of Dec. 19
BAY CITY, MICH., Dec. 26
SAGINAW, MICH., Dec. 27
LANSING, MICH., Dec. 28
ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 29
TOLEDO, OHIO, Dec. 30-31

SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA EN TOUR

DENVER, AUDITORIUM—Jan. 3, 4, 5
LOS ANGELES, AUDITORIUM—Jan. 9 to 11
SAN FRANCISCO, Curran Theatre—Jan. 22 to Feb. 4

CHICAGO CORT THEATRE

Francine Larrimore
"Nice People"

of H. B. Warner, who might have liked to see him in the rôle of Jimmy, can find no fault with the sympathetic and strong playing of Otto Kruger. And those who enjoyed the play before can see it again without any loss of illusions. Whatever appeal it had before—it still has.

In Berlin differences of opinion have recently arisen between authors, artists, and managers over Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." An operative version has been produced by a managerial rival of the producer of the original version. The latter contends that Shaw and music together interfere with the money-drawing power of Shaw's solus. It is a knotty point, to be fought out in the prosaic atmosphere of the law courts.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

HOLLIS
A. L. ERLANGER Presents
MR. PIM PASSES BY
A Theatre Guild Success by A. A. Milne, with LAURA HOPE CREWS, and a distinguished cast, including Dudley Digges.

TREMONT THEATRE
Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

LAST 2 WEEKS
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
"ONLY 38" WITH MAX RYAN
A NEW COMEDY BY A. E. THOMAS
ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST & PRODUCTION

THE Max Marcin's Mystery Comedy
NIGHTCAP
LAUGHS, THRILLS, SUSPENSE
Eves. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:20
Last Popular Matinee Tomorrow, 8:15
Shubert-WILBUR. Tel. Beach 4620

BOOTH West 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE ARLISS in The Green Goddess

NORA BAYES
Thurs. 44th W. of 87th St. Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

JUST MARRIED
The Laughing Mite
WITH VIVIAN MARTIN & LYNE OVERMAN

AMBASSADOR 49th St. W. of 57th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BLOSSOM TIME"
THE GREAT MUSICAL HIT
SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE W. 42nd St.
TEL. BRYANT 0644
Eves. 8:30; Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

SIX CYLINDER LOVE
A New Comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire
with ERNEST TRUEK

Globe Theatre W. 44th St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"A BULLY GOOD SHOW," says Rev. Harding
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents

"Good Morning Dearie"
WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE

"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
BEST SEATS 1

Music Box WEST 43RD STREET
BRYANT 1470
Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:15
"Best musical show ever made in America."
—N. Y. Globe. IRVING BERLIN'S

"Music Box Revue"

LIBERTY THEATRE
GEORGE M. CONAN'S COMEDIANS
IN THE MUSICAL HIT
JOBBIN GIBB

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Matinees Thurs. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:30
BILLIE BURKE
In Booth Tarkington's latest Comedy
"INTIMATE STRANGERS"

NOW—TIMES SQUARE
THEATRE, West 42nd St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
ALLAN POLLOCK
In "The Greatest Play of the Year"
"A Bill of Divorcement"
with JAMES HEEVER

PARK W. 30th St. Eves. 8:30 Sharp
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE MUSICAL SENSATION
"THE WILDCAT" Thrills
New York Times
Pop. Mat. Tomorrow ENTIRE
SATURDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS \$2.50

CENTURY THEATRE 23RD ST. AND
EVEN. 8:30; MATS. WED. & SAT.
A BRILLIANT PRESENTATION OF
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
WITH DONALD BRIAN—TESSA KOSTA

LONDON
LYRIC THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Licence—F. W. Tibbets. Genl. Mgr. Gert. Sney.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HARRY GREEN
WELCOME STRANGER
A New Comedy in Four Acts
by AARON HOFFMAN. With
MARGARET BANNERMAN
A Play of Special Interest to The Christian
Science Monitor Readers

THE HOME FORUM

Pictures

Light, warmth, and sprouting greenness, and over all
Blue, stainless, steel-bright ether,
raining down
Tranquillity upon the deep-hushed town.
The freshening meadows, and the hill-sides brown;
Voice of the west-wind from the hills of pine,
And the brimmed river from its distant fall.
Low hum of bees, and joyous interlude
Of bird-songs in the streamlet-skirting wood,—
Heralds and prophecies of sound and sight,
Blessed forerunners of the warmth and light.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

A Province of the Rug Makers

(F. Hale in "Persian Uplands")
Birjand, 17th November, 1913.

Dear M.,—I am making my new quarters comfortable by degrees, and have just ordered a carpet from the best factory in the district, which happens to adjoin my house. I inspected the factory a fortnight ago, and, after looking over the score of hand-looms, chose a "creation" that was near completion. Later it appeared that the carpet of my choice was already sold, so that I have commissioned the master-weaver to make me one of a certain design which he showed me. It will measure about fourteen square yards, will take three months to make, and will cost about twenty-five pounds. It will be of wool with a cotton warp, will have about ninety loops or knots to the square inch, will include about sixteen colors of fast dye, and will last for twenty years with ordinary wear.

A Persian doesn't mind spending money on his carpets, for he sits on them, prays on them, and spreads his dinner-cloth on them, so that when his floors are well-covered his rooms are almost furnished. Hence the excellence of the craft. The Persian carpet is the finest in the world in point of workmanship, durability, and delicacy of design and coloring. Those made in this district average a fair quality and have, of course, a characteristic style of their own. They are nearly all brought to Birjand and then sent up to Meshed for sale and export. Directly or indirectly the industry supports most of the local population.

I have been reading a few old annual Consular Reports on the trade of the district. Possibly you have never heard of such things, but if so, you needn't let their existence disturb you. They are very dry documents, interesting only to the British Govern-

ment and to business men and people who compile encyclopedias. In case you are still curious as to what they are like, I have paraphrased one for you in the roomy manner of the ancients, leaving out the figures and statistical tables (which are beyond paraphrase), and adding a few facts which don't concern the government or their consuls. The facts are as true as I can make them, but by way of

for there the beasts of burden pass with their loads. From the north come camels and mules in plenty to Birjand, bringing oil and sugar from Russia, bringing rice from Sabzevar, and from Khurasan the silk that goes down to India. Also their eating and drinking vessels and their lamps they bring from Russia, and cloth of wool and cotton. And when the camels and mules have been eased of their

and we are reduced to conjecture only. If their art cannot always conceal itself absolutely, at least it avoids all overt self-revelation. "Stevenson was a little like Poe in his fondness for talking about himself, and in his constant interest in analyzing the arduous problems of style and of structure and the hidden principles of honest narrative. Perhaps there is no more characteristic passage in all

ume of the "Spectator" which had fallen into his hands, and combining again the fragments in the strenuous effort to surprise the secret of their easy clarity. But there is no need to multiply examples. Of a truth, that is the way to learn to write,—to study in the workshop of the masters and to seek to use their tools as best we can."—(From "Gateways to Literature and Other Essays.")



"Wind After Rain," from the etching by W. P. Robins

relief you will find some local color in the phraseology. Here follows.

In the eastern part of Persia is a province which is called the Qāyinat, and the chief town of this province is Birjand. From Birjand if a man journey northwards he will reach the frontier of this province in three or four days, and if he travel towards the rising sun he will come in six days within the bounds of Sistan, while if he follow the setting sun he will pass by the edge of the great desert of the south-west—a land which owns but little lordship.

Now, whereas the people of this province are not above two hundred thousand in number, there are in the chief town, which is Birjand, half fifteen thousand souls as men reckon. Some count themselves as having Arabs for their forefathers, and for the rest they are a goodly race, having neither the poor spirit of the plain-dwellers nor the rude disposition of hillmen. In all the province around Birjand are places of small repute; in the valleys and plains are villages, and the largest of these have but five thousand souls; in the hills and on the mountain sides are many hamlets, where water is hard to find in winter. . . . The people of the plain are tillers of the soil and keepers of flocks, and their women busy themselves with the making of cloth whereas the women of the hills weave carpets. Likewise they are famous weavers of carpets, both the village people and the outer tribes. They make their houses of earth and plaster, with walls of exceeding thickness, and the roof of each house is curved like the top of an egg, for the land is a dry land and there is little timber in it save the poplar tree, and of that they make their doors and windows and pillars, and beams for those houses that have the flat roof. Of fruit trees in their gardens there is the almond tree, and the walnut tree, and the quince and the pomegranate, and also the mulberry trees, both that of which the silkworm eats and the other. And in their gardens and fields they grow cotton both white and brown, and wheat and barley and melons. . . . and the people grow turnips whereof they make their food in winter time. Of the wheat they make their brown unleavened bread, and within these ten years have they grown much of the potato, which is a serviceable bulb that a man may use with meat. . . . Also, they grow much fine saffron, wherewith they dress their rice and their sweetmeats. And in their hills and valleys is much rare growth whereof the seeds and gums yield matter for trade. . . . Of mines they have slight art, lacking the means thereto of western races, but some hold that there is certain wealth of copper and iron and such like in their mountains. Their salt they take from the rock and from the desert. For their fires they burn the wood of the tamarisk and the jujube and other trees, having no coal. They have no railways, nor have they knowledge of steam power. Of carriages their wealthy men possess but three or four among them, and for the rest they ride from place to place on horses or mules or asses.

For their industry, we have spoken of it; for their enterprise, it is put forth in trade; for their pleasure, it is the possession of lands, whereto they dispose the profits of their labor. But as to the trading of the townspeople, the highways can tell of it,

burden and have taken rest, they return to Khurasan with rice, bales of carpets and much wool and cotton and saffron, and the merchandise of India, and the hair of goats and the skins of foxes.

But from the south the camels come slowly out of the far-off Hindustan, journeying for many moons. And they bring much of the wealth of India and of Europe, even much fine cloth of wool and of cotton, and yarn for the making of carpets, and dyes for the coloring of their wool, and copper for the making of pots.

The Craftsmanship of Writing

"Once when I was chatting about the principles of literary art with Mr. Rudyard Kipling," Brander Matthews writes, "I chanced to tell him that I had pointed out to a class of college students the several masters of story-telling in whose footsteps he had trod, and by whose example he had obviously profited. He smiled pleasantly and then slyly drawled out, 'Why give it away? Why not let them think it was just genius?'"

"This was a shrewd retort. The craftsman himself, in whatsoever art he may be laboring, is always intensely interested in its technique, in its traditions, and in its processes. But the public he is addressing has a positive distaste for being taken into the workshop and for having its attention called to the scattered chips. It prefers to believe that the masterpiece it blindly admires is the result of intangible and inexplicable genius. It likes to look upon the artist as a magician, as a wonder-worker, and it is inclined to resent any disclosure of the hidden means whereby he has wrought his marvels. Whenever the rest of us are allowed a glimpse, however fleeting, into the studio or the laboratory, whenever the successive stages of the making of a masterpiece are laid bare before our eyes, the mystery of its creation is torn away, and as a result its reputation is instantly lowered.

"Moore dealt a sad blow to the fame of Richard Brinsley Sheridan when he printed the tentative drafts of the 'School for Scandal' and revealed the varied hesitations which had accompanied the composition of that brilliant comedy. Poe disenchanted a host of his admirers when he published the 'Philosophy of Composition' and proclaimed aloud the motives and the methods whereby he had achieved the haunting melancholy of the 'Raven.' The celebrity of Shakespeare and of Molière is the more solidly established with the public at large because neither of them ever rent the veil which shrouded from vulgar gaze the secret of their supreme achievements. They abide our question, but they proffer no clues for its solution. We are left guessing as to the exciting cause of this tragedy or of that comedy; we may assure ourselves, if we choose, that infinite pains went to its making, but none the less does the work itself stand forth in its simple perfection, not narrowed in our gaze by any commentary of its author. It is what it is, and we can read into it whatever we please, since we can surmise the intent only by the result. Shakespeare and Molière may have builded better than they knew; but as to this they have made no confession,

his writings—and certainly there is none more illuminating—than that in which he described his own apprenticeship to the art of letters. It is in his delightfully personal paper on 'An Old College Magazine' (in which he went back joyfully to his undergraduate days at Edinburgh) that he made his significant record of his own stylistic experiments: 'I kept always two books in my pocket, one to read and one to write in. Whenever I read a book or a passage that particularly pleased me, in which a thing was said or an effect rendered with propriety, in which there was some conspicuous force or happy distinction in the style, I must sit down at once and set myself to ape that quality. I was unsuccessful and knew it. I tried again and was again unsuccessful, and always unsuccessful, but at least in these vain hours I got some practice in rhythm, in harmony and construction and coordination of parts. I have thus played the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne, to Montaigne, to Baudelaire and Obermann.' Then he added that one essay of his, composed at first in imitation of Hazlitt, had been rewritten in imitation of Ruskin, only to emerge again and at last as an imitation of Sir Thomas Browne.

"To this frank avowal Stevenson appended the moral,—'that, like it or not, is the way to learn to write.' And he adduced in proof that 'it was so Keats learnt, and there never was a finer temperament'; so also Montaigne and Burns learnt, and 'Shakespeare himself, the imperial.' The moral Stevenson drew has been rejected by not a few youthful critics who have never put themselves through this severe gymnastic; they have scoffed both at his precept and at its result in his own practice. His style has been described as 'dextrous, wonderful, fascinating,' an 'exquisitely elaborated piece of mosaic, but too self-conscious to be called good architecture.'

"But even if this assault on Stevenson's practice might be accepted, it would not invalidate his precept. Newman's style is not open to any of the exceptions which may be urged against Stevenson's; it is not a self-conscious piece of mosaic; it is 'good architecture.' And in his 'Idea of a University' Newman had already declared the principle which Stevenson confessed that he too had played the sedulous ape. He asserted that there were certain masters of literature whose style 'forcibly arrests the reader, and draws him on to imitate it, by virtue of what is excellent in it, in spite of such defects as, in common with all human works, it may contain. I suppose all of us will recognize this fascination.' Then comes the avowal which is so curiously akin to Stevenson's. 'For myself, when I was fourteen to fifteen, I imitated Addison; when I was seventeen, I wrote in the style of Johnson; about the same time I fell in with the twelfth volume of Gibbon, and my ears rang with the cadence of his sentences, and I dreamt of it for a night or two. Then I began to make an analysis of Thucydides in Gibbon's style.'

"We may go even farther back and find the confession of Newman and of Stevenson anticipated by Franklin, who has recorded in his 'Autobiography' how he in his time had played the sedulous ape to Steele and Addison, dissecting the essays of the stray vol-

Etching Is Nothing but Drawing

Etching, when stripped of all technicalities, is nothing but drawing with a point on metal. The biting in of the drawing and the printing of the plate—important as these operations undoubtedly are—will always remain mechanical operations, guided of course by the intelligence, and need not even be carried out by the creator of the drawing. Pure dry-point etching is a modern invention. It simply means scratching a design on metal with a sharp needle and printing copies from the drawing with printers' ink. The accidental discovery of the possibilities of taking impressions from engraved metal led to the invention of printed pictures from metal plates; but the printed pictures were produced by the Chinese from wood blocks—engraved in relief—long before the impressions were taken from intaglio engravings on metal.

Line engraving was learned from the goldsmiths, etching from the armorers. The practice of ornamenting guns and arms with etched designs is a good deal prior to the oldest printed etching. In ornamenting their works with engraved lines, the goldsmiths of Florence—in the middle of the fifteenth century—employed a process by means of which they filled up the hollows (produced by the burin) with a black enamel made of silver, lead and sulphur. This method was called "Niello."

At a later period it was discovered that a proof could be taken on damp paper by filling the engraved lines with a certain ink and wiping it off the surface of the plate, sufficient pressure being applied to make the paper go into the hollows to fetch the ink out of them. This was the beginning of plate printing. "On Making and Collecting Etchings," by E. Hesketh Hubbard, A. R. W. A.

You English Words

Out of us all
That makes rhymes,
Will you choose
Sometimes—
Choose me,
You English words?

I know you:
You are light as dreams,
Tough as oak,
Precious as gold,
As poppies and corn,
Or an old cloak;
Sweet as our birds
To the ear
As the burnet rose
In the heat
Of Midsummer: . . .
Strange and sweet
Equally,
And familiar,
To the eye,
As the dearest faces
That a man knows.

—Edward Thomas.

The Beaten Road

Sincerity is like traveling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by-ways, in which men often lose themselves.—Tillotson

Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
MRS. EDDY has employed the word omni-action as a synonym for good, which is God, in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Good. God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action." (Page 587.) This has opened up a new vista to many an earnest seeker for truth, revealing a field of inestimable usefulness in his search for a practical understanding of God, divine Principle. Until the student of Christian Science has his attention once called to the great fact that God is all action or omni-action, he is likely to cling to the old falsity that evil can be active as well as good. That is to say, judging as he has, before Christian Science was directed to his attention, by what has been presented to him throughout his previous experience, that evil and its concomitants, disease and discord of every sort, seem, if anything, more active and more present than good. But in the recognition of the all-activity of infinite Mind, filling all space and including all reality, he finds that, automatically, he must relinquish his belief in any other power or activity. There is probably nothing that comes to one's consciousness that more completely and more promptly frees him from the bondage of fear and its trail of disaster and death than the simple realization that there can be but one action or activity, the all-inclusive and all-harmonious presence of divine Love. This apprehension of the truth concerning God and man as applied to one's daily problems, is the Christ, and does heal, here and now, just as it did when Christ Jesus declared: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Nothing is more uplifting in meeting the fears of human belief than to see that the universe is mental or spiritual and that everything that actually exists is manifesting, and has always manifested and will continue forever to manifest the activity of divine Principle or eternal Mind. The infinite activity of God is, of necessity, reflected as infinite idea knowing no volition nor action but that which emanates from the one and only source of all action. "Mind is the source of all movement," declares Mary Baker Eddy on page 283 of Science and Health, "and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." The clarity of this statement puts it within the ready apprehension of the simplest seeker after Truth, and enables him to see that in the measure that he holds fast to this understanding, will he find his freedom from the bondage of material beliefs in all of its myriad forms. He sees that the false concept of God, as the creator of evil as well as of good, is at once dispelled and, in lieu of this, he finds himself equipped with the sword of the Spirit, both ready and able to destroy the belief in the activity of aught that is not harmonious. Hence he must conclude that evil is transitory and temporal and can have no activity, power or law.

It makes no difference how persistent or how stubborn the problem which presents itself appears to be, a radical adherence to the fact that the activity of Mind, and its infinite idea, is the only activity there can be, is forever operative. This divine idea can never be deprived, for a single instant, of manifesting the all-power, and this understanding opens the way to a correct and ready solution. With his liberation comes joy and freedom and a taste of what the Bible refers to as the liberty of the sons of God. Could one imagine, for a moment, a perfect and complete creation derived from all good possessing inertia or inaction of any sort? This would imply stagnation, and stagnation is death.

It is but natural, therefore, that one should be drawn to the inevitable conclusion that with a firm understanding of real activity one cannot fail to demonstrate the practicability and availability of Christian Science in solving one's individual problem though it may seem ever so great to one's distorted and fearful sense. This is indeed entertaining angels, or reflecting the divine consciousness. This process requires no time nor delay but when intelligently and faithfully adhered to becomes the law of annihilation and extermination to error of every sort. The liberation that ensues is quick and complete. As Mrs. Eddy has so clearly put it, on page 14 of Science and Health: "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well. Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth, and Love."

Thus we see that the great exemplar, Christ Jesus, was ever manifesting the one activity in ministering to the needy,—feeding the multitude, healing the sick and raising the dead. There was neither inaction nor a moment's interruption in his vigilance in watching and praying for the peace on earth, good will toward men, that could come only through breaking the fetters of evil's trio,—sin, disease, and death. All Christian Scientists are grateful beyond measure for what understanding is coming to them daily, making heaven on earth a present possibility through knowing insistently, in the face of all seeming difficulties, that there can be but one activity, one power and presence, eternally expressed in peace and

good will to men. It is the peace that the world can neither give nor take away and which humanity is rapidly awakening to recognize as the pearl of great price, which cannot be acquired by another's vicarious effort. But only in the proportion in which the activity of divine Love becomes to him a divine reality, and the belief in any power apart from God, Principle, destroyed is harmony established in his experience. The day will then arrive when the faithful pilgrim can say with the Psalmist: "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The realization can come only as humanity lays down all fleshliness or sensuality, rejecting every thought that defileth or maketh a lie. Then, finally, shall be attained what the great Apostle to the Gentiles so beautifully portrayed as "the fruit of the Spirit . . . love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law."

Recollections for Lady Teazle

Sir Peter Teazle. "Yes, yes, madam, you were then in somewhat of a humbler style—the daughter of a plain country squire. Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your tambour, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side, your hair combed smooth over a roll, and your apartment hung round with fruits in worsted of your own working."

Lady Teazle. "Oh, yes, I remember it very well, and a curious life I led. My daily occupation to inspect the dairy, superintend the poultry, make extracts from the family receipt-book, and comb my aunt Deborah's lapdog."

Sir Peter. "Yes, yes, madam, 'twas so indeed."

Lady Teazle. "And then, you know, my evening amusements! To draw patterns for ruffles, which I had not the materials to make up; to play Pope Joan with the Curate; to read a sermon to my aunt; or to be stuck down to an old spinnet to strum my father to sleep. . . ."

Sir Peter. "I am glad you have so good a memory. Yes, madam, these were the recreations I took you from; but now you must have your coach—vis-à-vis—and three powdered footmen before your chair; and, in the summer, a pair of white cats to draw you to Kensington Gardens. No recollection, I suppose, when you were content to ride double, behind the butler, on a docked coach-horse?"

Lady Teazle. "No. . . . I never did that; I deny the butler and the coach-horse."—"The School for Scandal," Sheridan.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Philosophy of Joanev Crowhawn

THAT delightful humorist, E. G. Somerville, who knows Ireland from the Bog of Allan to the hills of Ballymacarret, tells a story of a visit to the "Kingdom of Kerry" during the great war. One day, in conversation with the virago who presided over the destinies of a dairy there, the question of the maltreatment of the British prisoners in Germany came up. The lady of the dairy listened with an ominous frown, for had she not a son in the Munsters? Then, after a further recital of horrors, she burst forth, "And that's what should be done to themselves! But sure th' English is no good! I bet ye them rotten English won't murder their prisoners!" Unfortunately for the logic of Joanev Crowhawn, the Irish, tried by the same standard, would have proved, it is to be feared, just as worthless and rotten. But the Irish have a way of describing minnows as great whales, and a habit, as Lever pointed out, of fighting like devils for conciliation. Thus, no doubt, Joanev was self-convinced that the Munsters would have done something awful in the place of the Devons, whereas what they would have done is the sort of thing delightfully exposed by Michael Collins, the general of the Republican army, when being asked by a reporter whether he was pleased with Cardinal Logue's pronouncement, he replied good-humoredly that the question was not a fair one, and then continued, "The point is that whenever we had a controversy in Ireland in the past we always went in for abusing each other. I want to show every one that we can conduct this controversy without resort to such tactics." Think of it, Mr. Healy, this is the young Ireland of 1921.

Michael Collins' warning comes in a good hour. Already, as the fiery "Tim" is pointing out, the extremists, under the banner of Mr. de Valera, are casting doubts upon the credentials of the Sinn Fein delegates, and so threatening to break faith with Mr. Lloyd George. Now "Tim" has no higher opinion of the English than Joanev herself. He talks of their "miry footsteps," and produces once more the treaty of Limerick. But he also thinks it a little late in the day to repudiate Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins with any chance of being taken seriously, seeing that, two short months ago, Mr. de Valera himself announced that "A united nation has confidence in them, and will support them unflinchingly."

The position of Mr. de Valera is, indeed, an awkward one. He represents, in a way, the young priests, hotheads almost to a man. But he has the sober heads of the hierarchy to a man against him, if his friend the Bishop of Dromore be excepted. He has also against him the Republican army, whose "little corporal" is Michael Collins, the Labor battalions which swear by Arthur Griffith, the whole body of the business men of the South, and the phalanx of the Southern Unionists under leaders like Sir Horace Plunkett. As for Dail Eireann, more than two-thirds of its members, as far as is known, are supporters of the treaty. Therefore, Mr. de Valera is threatened with a retirement to the wilderness. But in the wilderness in Ireland a man can do considerable damage. There are too many Joanev Crowhawns amongst his audience, and it would not require a particularly astute leader to bring about a cleavage in Ireland between the farmers and the industrialists. There is the making of such a cleavage ready to hand. Those, indeed, who know Ireland best declare that when the hatchet is buried so far as England is immediately concerned, the antagonisms within Sinn Fein will develop on just such lines. Then the industrial South will stretch forth a hand to the industrial North East, and in just that way may come about the obliteration of the frontier of the Boyne.

This is an interesting and far-reaching speculation. For the farmers of southern Ireland are, perhaps, the most conservative and reactionary body in Europe, whereas the industrialists of the Belfast shipyards and the linen mills are the most advanced radicals in the United Kingdom. What Lord Haldane would call their spiritual home is the Clyde, and beyond that the Kremlin. They have been termed the Bolsheviks of the British Isles, and there is just as much truth in this as there is in most labels. However, whatever there may be of Sovietism in the United Kingdom is to be found on Clydebank and on Belfast Lough. Therefore will it be peculiarly interesting to see how the elections fall when next they are held in southern Ireland. When the Bank of Ireland vacates its present premises, and these revert to their original purpose of housing an Irish Parliament, the gentlemen who catch Mr. Speaker's eye will be of a very different order to those who voted away their own birthright, and passed the act of union, and that, after all, was only one hundred and twenty years ago.

The story of that remarkable scene has been told by a hundred historians. That of its counterpart, as enacted in the Cabinet room in Downing Street, has yet to be written. Something of what happened there has been disclosed by Sir Hamar Greenwood, whom, when he wanted him to go to the Irish office, the Prime Minister approached with the cheerful proposal, "Hamar, I want you to go to Ireland. It is a tough job. Face the realities. You may fail. You may get shot. You may win. Talk it over with Lady Greenwood." So Sir Hamar went, and he has been the wicked uncle of the Irish drama ever since, the babes in the wood being Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. Yet until they met in the Cabinet room in Downing Street Sir Hamar had never seen Michael Collins, the man who had evaded every effort to capture him. There he was, face to face with the Sinn Fein Napoleon, the man, he says, "who really represents the faith and the aspirations of southern Ireland, and who alone can make an effective and lasting peace."

Thus it comes about that it is Michael Collins who will lead the fight for the treaty against Mr. de Valera and his supporters. The debates, both in Dublin and

London, will be full of immense interest, full of the fascination of those century-old debates in which the Union was forged. Meantime Ulster looks on, attentive to every word which will be uttered. Much that affects the future of a United Ireland will be heard in the coming debates, and it is here, if he be not careful, that Mr. de Valera may do untold harm. The men of North East Ulster are Irish to the bone, much more dour than the Southern Unionists, but gifted with an endurance which the Southern Unionists know nothing of. Typical of their spirit is Sir James Craig, who, Sir Hamar Greenwood hazards, may yet be Prime Minister of a United Ireland. Sir James has to make up his mind how he will advise Ulster to act. He is a shrewd, hard-headed business man who will weigh the South largely no doubt by what it says and what it promises in the coming debate. One thing at any rate every one knows, that if peace had not been signed in Downing Street Ireland would have been given up to civil war. The men who had headed the fighting in Ireland, on both sides, were present in No. 10. They knew what the failure to agree would mean, and they were loath to face it. Mr. de Valera, in the comfortable assurance that he will be defeated, may be willing to face the responsibility of attempting to plunge the country into this civil war. It is a responsibility few men would care to share with him.

The Demands of the Packer Workers

IT is not an evidence of failure of their effort to enforce their demands upon the employing packers, in Chicago and elsewhere in the middle west, that the striking employees of those great industrial plants have announced their willingness to accept government aid in bringing about arbitration. Indeed, it is largely because the employers have refused longer to continue the methods of wage adjustments provided by the so-called Alschuler plan, that the present differences have arisen. The demand of the workers now is not for the wage scale provided in time of war and immediately following the war, but for a continuance of the arbitral system provided by the government as an economic necessity at a time when uninterrupted production was an admitted necessity. The employers accepted the system proposed, with the result that satisfactory conditions were maintained, even with such reasonable reductions in wages as the necessities of economic conditions dictated, until the determination was announced by the packers to refuse longer to submit the matter of wage scales and working conditions to arbitration by Judge Alschuler.

In place of the federal arbitrating authority the packers set up what they call shop councils, composed of representatives of the unionized workers and of the employing companies. As a result, the wage scales existing on September 15, 1921, have been generally abrogated, and the pay of the workers has been reduced. It is because of the refusal to accept this reduction in wages that the employees have gone out, insisting that they have never agreed to the plan to do away with the arbitration method under which the plants have been operated, and that they have not generally consented to the plant council method. These councils, they insist, are controlled absolutely by the employers, the union representation being helpless against unfavorable odds. The claim is a vital one, and one which should be substantiated or disproved, not only because of its bearing on the present controversy, but because of its effect upon industry generally. If these plant councils are not to be, in fact, free from domination, either by the employers or the workers, their purpose will fail. Theoretically, at least, they offer a means of adjustment for all differences between employee and employer. They are, if they are anything at all, automatically adjusted courts of arbitration, with their jurisdiction limited to the plant or industry represented. The packers, in the present case, if they are sincere, have subscribed to the theory of arbitration in establishing these councils or in permitting them to be established. If they are sincere they cannot deny that fair and equitable arbitration and adjustment are aimed at.

The dissatisfied employees of the plants insist that the end sought has actually been defeated by the packers themselves in organizing and controlling the plant councils. If this claim can be established, the packers can claim no greater rights against the demands of the strikers than they could have claimed had the reduction in wages been arbitrarily made. And if the striking workers do establish their contention, it would follow that their demand that the matters in dispute be fairly arbitrated has been justified. It is hardly enough that the places of those who have gone out may be filled by those who have no employment and are willing to accept the reduced wages offered. There is a responsibility which the employers cannot so easily shift, if the reasonableness of the workers' claim is shown. It cannot be denied that the willingness of those who have been led to believe that their cause was being protected under a system declared to be fair to all concerned, to resubmit it to a tribunal of unquestioned impartiality, should go far toward establishing their sincerity and good faith.

A Recent Conference in London

THE International Conference on Economic Recovery and World Peace, held in London recently, represented a sincere effort to grapple with a problem of tremendous magnitude. It was the second gathering of its kind, and, like all such conferences, was undoubtedly hampered by its own unwieldiness and by the effort which was made to include as many questions as possible among the subjects to be considered. All such unofficial gatherings, of course, depend for their value entirely upon the light they throw on the subjects discussed, and in this respect the gathering in London must be accounted in some ways successful. Thus the "international paradox," as put before the conference by its chairman, J. A. Hobson, was peculiarly effective. "In certain parts of the world," Mr. Hobson said, "there are vast stores of food, materials, machinery, ships, everything that is wanted for the revival and reconstruction of the world, but the people who require them have not the means to purchase them, and consequently whole populations are perishing." Such a statement is recognized at once by

the man in the street as beyond dispute, and he is more and more insistent that a way shall be found out of the impasse.

Another important subject dealt with by the conference was the question of unemployment. The chief speaker was the well-known British economist, Sir George Paish, who chiefly deplored the fact that most governments were adopting, in regard to unemployment, a policy of drift. The outlook as presented by Sir George was far from reassuring, but, whilst no one would desire to minimize the seriousness of the situation, the last two or three years, if they have shown anything, have shown that economic forecasts are, in the highest degree, unreliable. It is, for instance, at least two years since Austria was declared, by no less an authority than Sir George Paish himself, to be on the verge of complete economic collapse. Austria has not yet collapsed, economically or in any other way. When, therefore, Sir George Paish declares that there are at present 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States, that "the credit machine is breaking down, and a considerable percentage of the institutions of America are threatened with bankruptcy, and that if the government continues to let the situation alone, in another year there will be 12,000,000 unemployed in America," those familiar with actual conditions in the country are inclined to the view that Sir George Paish is spoiling his case through overstatement.

Sir George Paish's speech, however, was typical of many made at the conference. There was about the method of dealing with the question of armament, of reparations, of international credit, and other matters of similar magnitude, a tendency to be too superficial to be convincing. The conference was, in fact, chiefly given over to adverse criticism on all conditions and all settlements as they are. There was, it is true, a measure of constructive effort, but no one could read the accounts of the deliberations of the conference without being struck by the fact that a desire to emphasize international good will was far from being in evidence. The statement made by Sir Gilbert Murray that if only the atmosphere of the League of Nations could be diffused among the peoples of the world, half the problems of the world would be solved, indicated a just line of reasoning. The one essential is international good will. Given good will, almost anything can be accomplished. Without it, real progress is impossible.

A Season of Stage Revivals

BOTH in London and in New York this season, with the public showing in uncommonly large numbers a tendency to stay away from poor and indifferent plays, the managers have resorted in an unusual degree to revivals of former successes as a means of keeping their theaters open and fulfilling contracts with players.

Thus New York last week saw the restaging of two highly popular plays of a decade ago, "Bought and Paid For" and "Alias Jimmy Valentine," both melodramas. This week in the same city "The Chocolate Soldier," the Vienna operetta with Oscar Strauss' music, based upon a libretto made from Shaw's "Arms and the Man," is to be presented again. Within a few months Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" is to be revived by the Theater Guild of New York, and William Faversham is to appear again in "The Squawman." David Belasco, one of the most astute of managers, began the season with two revivals. In London this season there have been revivals of "Quality Street," "Ruddigore," "The Only Way," "The Speckled Band" and "The Burgomaster of Belgium," not to mention the West End presentation of "Abraham Lincoln," which had such an uncommonly long run at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, or "The Beggar's Opera," which has been running for many months at the same suburban theater.

Shakespearean plays are not enumerated among these revivals, for every season knows them. A considerable number of the poet's plays appear always to be in season, though the list may vary from year to year because the managers discover that they have been presenting one or another piece too often. Thus "The Merchant of Venice" has been having a much needed rest during the past five years, after a period when the larger cities were seeing four to seven different presentations of it each season. This year Sothorn and Marlowe, among others, are acting it again, and are finding that a new public has come along to whom this drama in performance is fresh. Likewise, perhaps, Gilbert and Sullivan revivals should not be listed as such, ordinarily, but special interest attaches to the restaging of "Ruddigore," its first in London since the original production.

On the whole the managers appear to have made shrewd choices, and have been generous in engaging talented players for these revivals. The performances compare well with those of the original casts, and the original players appear to have been reengaged whenever possible. What the public liked in these particular plays a decade ago the public of today evidently likes to a considerable degree. So encouraging has been the response that there are rumors of several other revivals to come. Certainly there appears little inclination now to test unknown plays by unknown authors in the light of the cool reception accorded to so many new pieces in the London and New York playhouses this season.

The subject of revivals naturally leads playgoers to make up their own list of performances of other days that they would like to see again. "The Admirable Crichton" proved a "draw" when restaged last season in London, so why not offer it again in New York with William Gillette in his great performance of the accomplished and philosophical butler? If his acting in his newest play takes up all his evenings and regular matinees, a special Barrie matinee season would be more than welcome, if practicable, with Miss Maude Adams again as Maggie Shand and Peter Pan, parts that she will play again surely. In a season of revivals the Irish Players might contribute "The Well of the Saints" and present Rutherford Mayne's delightful folk comedy, "The Drone," which has not yet had a fair hearing in the larger cities outside Ireland. Who can doubt that David Warfield can present "The Music Master" and "The Auctioneer" again satisfactorily? When Lyn

Harding finishes with his present Conan Doyle revival, would that he could be seen again as the artist in "The Great Adventure." And so one might continue. Almost every current performance includes players who have been associated with fine things of the past that one would like to see again.

That there would be even more revivals than at present if the repertory system were in general use, or if the actor-manager system had not almost disappeared, seems certain. The repertory theaters of today are largely founded upon revivals; indeed, without revivals they could not exist. Martin Harvey is typical of the old-line managers who kept the best things in their repertories before the public, in occasional performances at least.

One of the chief defects of the multiple manager system, is its custom of wearing a good play out too quickly, or of discarding it for good when it might hold the stage for many years, under a system that tended to conserve the best pieces instead of wringing as great a yield as possible out of them in a year or two. All the more pleasant, then, to see these same multiple managers turning to their discard of good plays of the past and discovering that they draw well today. Indeed, one can fancy them going about like other Aladdins, crying, "New plays for old!"

Editorial Notes

IN THE prohibition resolution which the Independent Socialist Party is to submit to the Reichstag lies a factor of far greater possibilities than the German press seems to credit it with. Germany is saddled with multifarious burdens, varying in dimension and kind. Not the least of these is the immense weight of the brimming pewter tankard in the aggregate, and it is this of which the resolution aims at relieving the country. Will the people grasp the opportunity, or will they allow political prejudice to wrap it in a veil? To those who have Germany's interests at heart the question will not be seen as a party move but as a national issue, and one about which no misgivings need be entertained, as the salutary effects of prohibition are apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to visit the United States.

IN HIS great-hearted way Henry Hyndman included all mankind as comrades, but he did not always make himself clear in the expression of his views, as an amusing story shows. He had been speaking at Manchester, England, at a Socialist gathering, with Mrs. Pankhurst in the chair, and incidentally alluded to universal suffrage. Without any intention of limitation he spoke of man as a generic name to include both men and women. After the meeting broke up, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, then a girl of not more than eighteen, whose acquaintance Mr. Hyndman had been made when she was quite a child, came up to him and assailed him with the utmost virulence for the wrong he had done her sex. "I am bound to say," added Mr. Hyndman, "that I began to laugh, but this only made matters worse." The story is characteristic not only of this Socialist's breadth of vision but also of the weakness of many ardent feminists' point of view, forgetting the whole in their sectional zeal. But that is all of the past, and only the humor of the story remains.

THERE is surely such a thing as going to indiscreet extremes even in good resolutions. A capital example of this is shown by the New York gathering where something like a thousand people entered into a solemn agreement that in case of another war they would lend it no assistance of any kind. It depends on how you look at their action whether you feel inclined to regard the covenanters as a set of noble-minded beings or a set of prospective slackers. What if the United States should become involved in war? Would they refuse to help their country even in the prosecution of a just war in a righteous cause? The meeting perhaps made one little omission in its program: it apparently forgot to see to it that the various nations should first subscribe to the same tenets. Just a little oversight, and so much dependent upon it!

NORA and Lucy, the last two horses of the London Fire Brigade, have been demobilized, and every vehicle of that famous corps is now driven by a motor engine. Yet it seems but a few years since English law required that every mechanically driven vehicle should not travel more than four miles an hour, and that a man waving a red flag must walk in front. The test-run from London to the South Coast, when these restrictions were removed, was regarded as a joke. Since then the motor-engine has gradually excluded the horse, and now the last pair have gone from the London fire-engines. The change is, of course, inevitable and desirable, but there was a picturesqueness in those galloping horses and clattering hoofs which one cannot see disappear without regret.

THERE are people who complain that London is noisy, but compared with manufacturing cities in the north of England it is a place of gentle murmurs and soft silences. At Blackburn, in Lancashire, Professor Spooner suggested that December 5 should be kept as an anti-noise day, the object being to help in the suppression of the tyranny of noise. To many of his audience the question occurred, "What noise?" A worker amid the din of a foundry can hear the slightest sound that a visitor is too stunned to perceive. Workers on the railway do not notice the thundering of an express. Sound is relative, and the chirp of a bird may disturb a town dweller more than all the clamor of the city.

MANY people may have wondered what the official attitude of the League of Nations is toward the Washington Conference. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, hastens to provide information. He says: "It is clear the Conference cannot and must not be regarded by the League's supporters as a rival." Henceforth, whether Mr. Harding seeks or does not seek to establish his separate society of nations, it will apparently be a case of "the more the merrier." Any work done in the cause of peace or for the reduction of armament is presumably done in the "spirit of the League."